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THE FURTHEST LAND OF WALES (Illus.)

COUNTRY LIFE

On Sale Friday

NOVEMBER 17, 1944

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AUCTIONS

ANTIQUE OR MODERN (advantageous to Executors, Trustees and Private Owners).—Very GOOD PRICES ASSURED for Antique and Modern Household Furniture, Silver, Jewellery, Pictures, Books, Porcelain, etc., at the weekly Auction Sales of PHILLIPS, SON & NEALE, 7, Blenheim Street, New Bond Street (Established 1796). (Sales of the above property can also be promptly arranged by private treaty.) Tel.: MAYfair 2474. Ref. W.T.L. Auction announcements, *Daily Telegraph* every Monday, *The Times* every Tuesday.

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Philatelic Auctioneer and Valuer
Established over 50 years
is privileged to announce receipt of instructions to offer at Auction the Very Fine British Empire Collections formed by the late ALDERMAN GEORGE B. BAINBRIDGE, J.P., F.R.P.S., L., of Exley Hall, Morpeth, Northumberland.

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MEANWILE

Connoisseurs of fine stamps are reminded of the Sale of the Fourth Portion of

THE "R. B. YARDLEY" COLLECTION
Africa, Asia and Europe (excluding British Possessions) will be offered on
NOVEMBER 20, 21, 22 and 23, at 1 p.m.
Special Souvenir Catalogues for "Yardley" Sales are available individually, price 6d., post paid, or series of seven "Yardley" Sales Catalogues with Lists of Prices Realised, published after each sale, 10/6. All other Sales Catalogues, 3d. each, on request.

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The World's Leading Stamp Auctioneer
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NEWMARKET, DECEMBER SALES, 1944

Messrs. TATTERSALL will sell by AUCTION, at PARK PADDOCKS, on MONDAY, DECEMBER 4th—

The Property of Mr. J. Hart.

Will stand at Cemetery Stud.
HORSE IN TRAINING
PANDA (1940), a Chesnut Colt by Tai-Yang out of The Leopard by Tetrameta out of Double Pass by Bachelor's Duc de out of Passing Show.

PANDA won Crownstone Plate, Ascot, 251 sovs., 1 mile, in 1943; at two years he was second in Poole Plate, Salisbury, 167 sovs., 6 furlongs; Amport Stakes, Salisbury, 367 sovs., 6 furlongs (beaten a neck); Lulworth Stakes, Salisbury, 273 sovs., 6 furlongs; and third in Broadmayne Plate, Salisbury, 167 sovs., 6 furlongs.

THE LEOPARD won six races value £3,370, including Cheveley Park Stakes of 2,160 sovs., and was placed third in Imperial Produce Stakes of 4,335 sovs., dam of the winners Jungle, Zoo, and Panda.

DOUBLE PASS was second over 1 mile at three years; dam of the winners The Leopard, Sarum (won six races value £2,752, including John Porter Stakes of 1,768 sovs.), Spring Double (won two races in India), Welltaken, and Shelley (won two races in India). Own sister to Windermere Laddie (won on the flat; also three steeplechases, £525; and 11 hurdle races, £2,821, including Liverpool Handicap Hurdle Race of 1,250 sovs.).

As a STALLION

SUNNY (1939), a Bay Horse by Solario out of Cartouche by Phalaris out of Helen Maglona by Sunstar out of Own Sister.

SUNNY did not race at two years; placed fourth at three years, and second in Lulworth Handicap, Salisbury, 389 sovs., 1½ miles, 27 ran, at four years.

CARTOUCHE won seven races value £992 and was second twice, including Knowsley Nursery Handicap, Liverpool, 880 sovs. Her first three produce, Touch Up, Sunny, and Fez, have all been placed.

HELEN MAGLONA was third in the Park Hill Stakes, Doncaster; dam of Cartouche, and half-sister to Sister-in-Law (winner of three races, £4,257, viz. Hopeful Stakes, Atlantic Stakes, and Yorkshire Oaks, and dam of four winners of £2,593).

And on TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5th
MARE, the Property of Mrs. Tharp
Will stand at Chippenham Park

DAPPLE (1932), a Bay Mare by Apple Sammy out of Dalla by Buchan out of Mossdale by Desmond out of Pella; covered by OWEN TUDOR—last service May 21st, and believed to be in foal.

DAPPLE won Ordell Nursery Handicap and third in another race at two years, and placed twice at three years; dam of Comatas (winner of four races value £719, placed second in three other races, and third in his only other start at two years; at three years he won Forest Handicap, 157 sovs., and was placed third; at four years he won three races, £1,495, including July Cup and Portland Handicap, and placed second in another race; at five years he was placed second in Trobridge Stakes, Salisbury, 313 sovs., and was fourth three times). Her yearling by Taj Ud Din was sold for 950 gns. in the September Sales this year.

DALLA won Maiden Plate, Warwick; dam of the winners Dapple, Dabra (won in England; also five races in India); Maria (two races); also Singsong Girl (won two races abroad).

PUTTICK & SIMPSON, LTD. (Established in 1794) hold frequent Sales by Auction of Old Silver, Sheffield Plate, Jewellery, Old English Furniture, Porcelain and Pottery, Glass, Objects of Art, Engravings, Etchings, Colour Prints, Pictures, Drawings, Postage Stamps, Books, MSS., Old Violins, etc., at their Galleries, 72, New Bond Street, London, W.1. Tel.: MAYfair 6822.

PERSONAL

CHILD'S NURSE, wishing to return to India, would like to find someone who will pay passage in return for services, either with children, or as companion.—Please apply to: MRS. RICHARDSON, Abbey Timbers, Harwell, near Didcot, Berks.

ENGLISHMAN and SISTER farming in Alberta would like to hear of gentleman interested in farming in Canada. Willing to work on share basis; cattle, horses, hogs, poultry; grain. Good district near Calgary. Excellent shooting and fishing. Some capital required. Further particulars from: LT-COL. HOPKINSON, Gorsey Brow, Rury, Lancs.

GENTLEMAN desires purchase Bentley, Rolls or High-class American. Saxon.—BIRCH, 13, Brooks Mews, W.1. MAYfair 4433.

CLASSIFIED ANNOUNCEMENTS

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PAYING GUEST wanted in private house; outskirts North Herts village. Suitable rooms; single person; also accommodation servant and/or dog.—Apply: Box 344.

PICTORIAL POSTCARDS, unused, some coloured, about 400. £4. France 200, Italy 100, India 60, Germany and Holland.—Box 269.

THE HAPPINESS of yesterday can be for ever preserved by Portraits. These can be painted in all media and sizes, from photographs.—For preliminary sketches and estimates please write to KETURAH COLLINGS' PORTRAIT GALLERIES, 12a, Savile Row, London, W.1.

TO FARMERS, stud owners or sporting country hotel. Officer's wife wishes rent modernised Country Cottage, Lodge, Flat; use of loose boxes. Able to undertake part-time secretary, experienced all branches and bloodstock breeding; 60 miles radius London. Bucks, Northants preferred.—Box 337.

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CLOTHING WANTED, also for SALE or HIRE. Suits, Riding Kit, Boots, Furs, Binoculars, Cameras, Trunks, Sporting Guns, Fishing Tackle, Furniture, Linen, Cash for parcels. All British Firm. Established 25 years. GORDON GIBSON AND CO., 131 and 141, Edgware Road, Marble Arch. Padd. 3779 and 9908.

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AUTOGRAPHS, Crimean War Prayer Book, autographed Florence Nightingale. Signed Photo. Mark Twain, taken at House of Commons, July 1907. What offers?—Box 336.

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CAR CRUISER LIGHT ASTORIA, 16ft. 6in. long, d.p., two doors, end kitchen with gas oven; toilet; stainless steel anthracite stove; sink; two tables, two wardrobes, carpet, water tank; 36 caravans in stock. H.P. terms arranged.—F.O.C. CARAVAN CENTRE, 206, The Broadway, London, N.W.2. Telephone: Gladstone 2294.

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ADVERTISING PAGE 842

COUNTRY LIFE

VOL. XCVI. No. 2496

NOVEMBER 17, 1944

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By Order of the Trustees of the late Sidney Russell Cooke.

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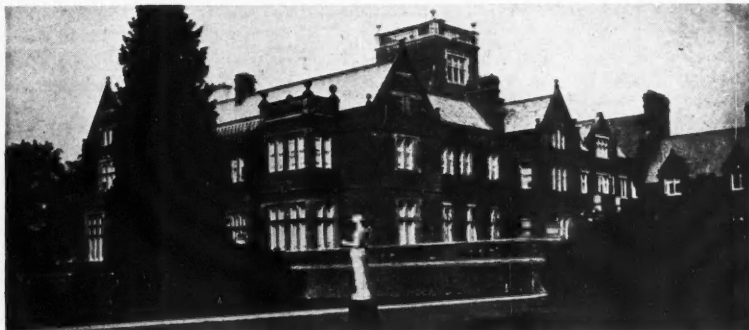
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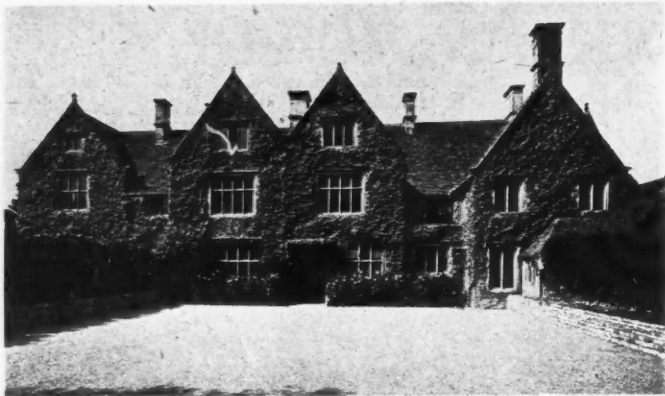
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By direction of Myrton Jutkins, Esq.

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WELL KNOWN AS

HEYFORD GRANGE

HEYFORD GRANGE. A COMFORTABLE RESIDENCE AND 10 ACRES With vacant possession

NOVELTY FARM AND HEYFORD BRICK YARD WITH 91 ACRES LET AT £183 10s.

5 COTTAGES

Which will be offered by AUCTION as a WHOLE or in LOTS (unless previously sold privately) by Messrs. JACKSON STOPS AND STAFF in conjunction with J. H. Cartwright, F.S.I., F.A.I. at the ANGEL HOTEL, NORTHAMPTON, on WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 6th, 1944, at 3 p.m.

Solicitor: John Varley, Esq., LL.B., 24, Warwick Row, Coventry. Particulars (price 6d.) of the Joint Auctioneers: J. H. CARTWRIGHT, Esq., F.S.I., F.A.I., 47-49, Newdegate Street, Nuneaton. Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, Bridge Street, Northampton (Tel. 2615/6). Also at London, Leeds, Cirencester and Yeovil.

IN FAMOUS COTSWOLD VILLAGE

Ideal for Hunting, Shooting, and the River Windrush through the village.

PERFECT COTSWOLD MANOR HOUSE

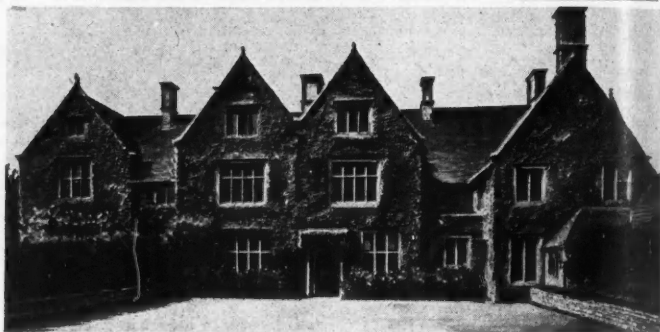
4 reception rooms, 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. "Aga" cooker. Main electricity and water.

EXCELLENT STABLING AND GARAGES. 2 FIRST-RATE COTTAGES. EXQUISITE GARDENS AND PADDOCKS.

IN ALL 16½ ACRES

PRICE £16,000, OR REASONABLE OFFER

Full particulars: JACKSON STOPS, Land Agents, Cirencester, or JOHN A. BLOSS & CO. Bourton-on-the-Water.



IN THE LOVELIEST PART OF EAST SUSSEX

About 400 ft. above sea level and with magnificent views.

OAK-PANELLED HALL AND STAIRCASE

4 reception rooms, 5 principal bed and dressing rooms, 4 bathrooms, 4 staff bedrooms and bathroom.

LODGE. HOME FARM.

BUNGALOW. COTTAGE. MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT.

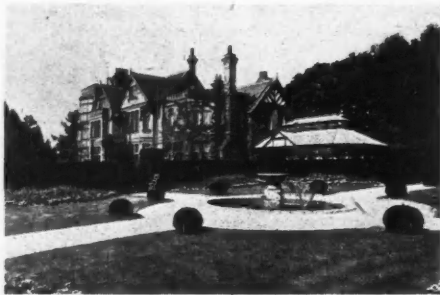
IN ALL 53 ACRES

PRICE £15,000, FREEHOLD

with immediate possession.

OR WOULD BE SOLD WITH SMALLER AREA.

Apply Joint Sole Agents: Mr. CHARLES J. PARRIS, Crowborough, Sussex (Tel.: Crowborough 7); or Messrs. JACKSON STOPS & STAFF, 8, Hanover Street, London, W.1 (Mayfair 3316/7).



Grosvenor 3121
(3 lines)

WINKWORTH & CO.

48, CURZON STREET, MAYFAIR, LONDON, W.1

SUSSEX

A mile from railway station, 2 miles from a small town, and under 10 miles from Lewes.

AN ATTRACTIVE OLD RESIDENCE



Restored and modernised just before the war, occupying a lovely position with good views.

3 reception rooms, excellent domestic offices (including staff sitting room and pantry), 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Main electricity. Central heating. Fitted basins in 3 bedrooms. Garage. Total area is

20 ACRES

INCLUDING KITCHEN GARDEN, Paddock AND WOODLAND.

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

Owner's Agents: WINKWORTH & Co, 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

ESSEX. NEAR CHELMSFORD

On high ground with lovely views.

A GENUINE TUDOR HOUSE



ON TWO FLOORS ONLY

6 bedrooms, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, box room. Main electric light. Central heating.

GARAGE FOR 2 CARS. 4 LOOSE BOXES. COTTAGE. WOODLAND, POND, LAWNS, ETC., extending in all to about

8 ACRES. PRICE £8,000 FREEHOLD

WITH VACANT POSSESSION

WINKWORTH & Co., 48, Curzon Street, Mayfair, London, W.1.

KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY

SUSSEX.

PANORAMIC VIEWS TO THE ASHDOWN FOREST

Outskirts of market town. Station 1 mile.



PLEASANT RESIDENCE on two floors in a commanding position, 500 ft. up, light soil, Southern aspect. Lounge hall, billiard room, 3 reception, 8 bed, 2 bathrooms. Central heating and independent hot-water services. Electricity. Gas, gas and water. Main drainage. Telephone. Garage with chauffeur's flat. Entrance lodge, 2 cottages. Undulating and attractively disposed pleasure gardens, lawns, lily pond, rock, terrace and rose gardens, kitchen garden, 5-acre paddock, 2 acres building land. **About 14 ACRES.** Road frontage about 1,400 ft. **FOR SALE FREEHOLD with Vacant Possession.**



Recommended from Inspection.

Sole Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (41,015)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

Pleasantly placed, ½ mile Station.

A **STONE-BUILT RESIDENCE** beautifully fitted throughout and in excellent order.

Hall, 4 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms (bathrooms h. & c.), dressing room, 4 bathrooms. Model domestic offices.

Oak floors. Adam mantelpieces. Bratt Colbran fires.

Central heating throughout. Independent hot-water system. All main services.



Entrance lodge. Cottage-Garage. Stabling.

PLEASURE GARDENS include tennis court and other lawns, rose garden and pergola, specimen and shady trees, productive kitchen garden.

Over 3¼ Acres.
FOR SALE FREEHOLD.
Immediate possession.

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK AND RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (14,923)



Mayfair 3771 (10 lines)

BETWEEN EXETER & OKEHAMPTON

About 2 miles from a Main Line Junction.

Lovely position on a hill enjoying a South aspect and wide views extending to Exmoor and Dartmoor.

SMALL FREEHOLD RESIDENTIAL FARM including an attractive 200-year-old Cob and Thatched Farm-house with thick walls and the original oak beams.

Hall, 3 reception rooms (2 with open brick ingle-nook fireplaces), 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, domestic offices. Dairy.

Electric light. Septic tank drainage. Double Garage.

Farm buildings. Timber Bungalow (2 rooms).

Small garden. The land comprises about 4 acres apple orchard, 19 of wood, 10 of arable, the remainder being pasture.

Two Streams. Trout Fishing. Rough Shooting. About 80 ACRES TO BE SOLD. VACANT POSSESSION on COMPLETION

Agents: Messrs. KNIGHT, FRANK & RUTLEY, 20, Hanover Square, W.1. (40,798)



20, HANOVER SQUARE, LONDON, W.1.

Telegrams: Galleries, Wesdo, London.

Regent 0283/3377

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NICHOLAS

(Established 1882)

4, ALBANY COURT YARD, PICCADILLY, W.1; 1, STATION ROAD, READING

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WITHIN EASY REACH OF PENN AND BEACONSFIELD

Situate on high ground with delightful views.

A **PICTURESQUE COUNTRY HOME**, facing South, approached by a long drive through secluded grounds. Accommodation: Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bed and dressing rooms (6 having fitted basins), 2 bathrooms. The domestic quarters are arranged for easy service. Main water, gas and electricity. Central heating throughout. Water softener. Telephone. Power plugs in all principal rooms. Double garage and loft. Garden sheds, greenhouse. The lovely old-world grounds of nearly 3 acres are beautifully displayed with flagged walks, rockery, rose garden, etc. Orchard meadow and productive kitchen garden. Vacant possession March, 1945. **PRICE £7,500.**

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

HANTS AND WILTS BORDER, 2 MILES FROM GRATELEY

Situate on rising ground with beautiful views.

AN **ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE** containing 6 bedrooms, bathroom, 2 reception rooms, usual offices. Company's water and electricity. Double garage and some useful outbuildings. Good garden (war-time neglected). Small shrubbery, paddock, and a pasture field, in all about 10 ACRES. **PRICE £3,500, FREEHOLD.** Vacant possession on completion.

Messrs. NICHOLAS, 4, Albany Court Yard, Piccadilly, W.1.

EAST BERKS

Close to the small residential country town of Wokingham. Under 1½ hour from London.

FOR SALE.

A DELIGHTFUL RESIDENTIAL ESTATE

COMPRISING

A WELL-APPOINTED MODERN RESIDENCE

containing 7 principal bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 3 bathrooms, 2 reception rooms, lounge hall, cloakroom, usual offices.

2 PICTURESQUE COTTAGES. GARAGE FOR 3.

10 ACRES

INCLUDING CHARMING, WELL-TIMBERED, PLEASANT GROUNDS AND MINIATURE PARK OF 6 ACRES.

Electric light. Main water. Central heating. Modern drainage.

Apply: Messrs. NICHOLAS, Estate Agents, 1, Station Road, Reading; or Messrs. Skelton & Co., Solicitors, 90, Deansgate, Manchester 3.

44, ST. JAMES'S PLACE, S.W.1

JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK

AGENTS FOR THE HOME COUNTIES, THE SHIRES, AND SPORTING COUNTIES GENERALLY

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0911

HIGH SOMERSET

Under 3 hours from London.

17th-CENTURY COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Modernised, in good order. 700 ft. above sea level, but in a protected situation.

138 ACRES

STREAM. 3 TROUT POOLS. COTTAGES.

3 sitting rooms, 8 bed and dressing rooms (6 with basins), 2 bathrooms. Telephone. Electric light. Septic tank drainage. Small garden. Garage and stabling. Ample farm buildings, including fine barn.

VACANT POSSESSION SPRING, 1945.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD £8,250

Inspected and thoroughly recommended by Owner's Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.3,579)

WEST SUSSEX

Between CHICHESTER and HAVANT.

Situated on outskirts of lovely old village with good bus services to surrounding district.

MODERN COUNTRY RESIDENCE

Commanding distant views.

3 sitting rooms, billiards room, 12 bedrooms, 2 dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Central heating. Garage, etc. Fives court. Lovely gardens, orchard (over 100 trees) and level meadow of 5 ACRES.

10 ACRES IN ALL

PRICE FREEHOLD £7,000

VACANT POSSESSION BY ARRANGEMENT.

Inspected and recommended by Owner's Sole Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R. 20,777.)

TUNBRIDGE WELLS

FOR SALE, WITH VACANT POSSESSION IN MARCH, 1945

(Some carpets and curtains might also be sold with property.)

A MOST ATTRACTIVE MODERN RESIDENCE

in beautiful order, situated close to good omnibus service, and in what is perhaps the highest and best residential area of this charming Kentish town. Splendid train service to London in about an hour.

3 sitting rooms, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Modern conveniences including central heating.

SPACIOUS GARAGE. GROUNDS OF ABOUT HALF AN ACRE.

PRICE FREEHOLD £6,500

Owner's Agents: JAMES STYLES & WHITLOCK, 44, St. James's Place, London, S.W.1. (L.R.20,822.)



POST-WAR POSSESSION

HAMPTON & SONS

6, ARLINGTON STREET, ST. JAMES'S, S.W.1
Regent 8222 (15 lines) Telegrams: "Solantet, Piccy, London"



NORTH WALES

Llandudno, Queen of Welsh Watering Places.

THE FREEHOLD MARINE RESIDENCE, VILLA MARINA

Magnificently situated with panoramic views of the Bay and Welsh Mountains.

Built regardless of cost, the house is luxuriously fitted, and labour saving throughout.

Lounge (30 ft. by 18 ft.), 2 reception rooms, 8 bedrooms (fitted hand basins), 3 bathrooms.

Central heating. All main services.

GARAGE. TERRACED LAWNS. CIRCULAR PAVILION WITH CHANGING ROOMS FOR BATHING AND GATE TO THE BEACH.

A UNIQUE EXAMPLE OF MODERN ARCHITECTURE.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE TREATY

or by AUCTION at a later date.

Full particulars from: Messrs. MATTHEW, RYAN, BLAKE & WILLIAMS, F.A.I., Augusta Street, Llandudno (Tel. 6178), and HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (Tel.: REG. 8222.)

By Order of Executors.

NEVER BEFORE IN THE MARKET

SOUTH DEVON

Unrivalled position with magnificent Sea and Landscape Views.

DOWNHILLS, ASHLEY PRIORS

3 miles from Torquay.

Freehold Residence

Built 1936 regardless of cost. Hall, 2 reception rooms, sun loggias, 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Also charming Small Guest House. Gardener's cottage. Garages. Main services. Delightful gardens and grounds, kitchen garden and woodland of about 4½ Acres. Vacant possession.

For Sale by Auction, at the Rougemont Hotel, Queen St., Exeter, on Wed., Dec. 6, at 2.30 p.m., unless sold privately beforehand.



VIEW FROM THE HOUSE

Solicitors: Messrs. Minet, May & Co., 5, Douglass Hill, London, E.C.4. Particulars and conditions of Sale (price 6d.) from the Auctioneers: HAMPTON & SONS, LTD., 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, London, S.W.1. Tel.: REG. 8222.

BRANCH OFFICES: WIMBLEDON COMMON, S.W.19 (WIM. 0081.)

By Order of Executors.

WIMBLEDON

ERROLL HOUSE, 6, HIGHBURY ROAD

A CHARMING MODERN FREEHOLD RESIDENCE

in a delightful garden ¾ acre. Hall, 3 reception rooms, 2 bathrooms, 7 (or more) bedrooms, maids' sitting room, ground-floor offices. Central heating. 2 floors. Southern aspect. Double garage, chauffeur's cottage. Valuable frontage to Belvedere Drive.

Hampton & Sons, Ltd., will offer the above by Auction, at the London Auction Mart, on Tuesday, December 5 next, unless sold previously.



Solicitors: Messrs. J. Westcott & Sons, 38, Bedford Square, W.C.1. Particulars and conditions of sale of the Auctioneers, High Street, Wimbledon, S.W.19 (Tel. Wimbledon 0081), and 6, Arlington Street, St. James's, S.W.1 (Tel.: REG. 8222).

BISHOP'S STORTFORD (243)

CLASSIFIED PROPERTIES

(1/6 per line. Min. 3 lines.)

FOR SALE

BUCKS. For sale with immediate possession, beautiful Tudor Cottage, converted in 1938 regardless of cost. Full of old oak, etc. Stands in own grounds of 1 acre, well back from road. Thame 4 miles, Aylesbury 9. 4 bedrooms, room for fifth, very large lounge hall, dining room, breakfast room, 2 beautifully fitted bedrooms, 3 lavatories, kitchen, etc. Main water, electric light. Telephone. Modern drainage. Central heating. Garage and drive. Well stocked garden. Excellent and unobstructed views all round. There is £500 worth of fitted furnishings of a nature that is quite unobtainable to-day. Price £5,500 or near offer.—Box 327.

ESHER. Modern (1938) detached freehold Tudor-style Residence in exceptional condition. Expensively built, high position in select district. 2 reception rooms, large hall with oak staircase and gallery, 5-6 bedrooms (servants' quarters self-contained), 2 bathrooms. Central heating. Large double garage. Well laid out garden. Will sell separately carpets, curtains and electric light fittings if required. Price with vacant possession, £8,500.—GARROD, WATSON & HOWEN (Escher 1188).

ESHER. Owner wishes to contact purchaser of modern detached freehold Residence, 10 minutes station. Partial central heating, 4-5 bedrooms (3 double), 2 reception, lounge hall, superior bathroom, kitchen, large garage with aut. doorway. Expensively laid, beautiful garden. £5,250. Vacant possession.—Box 319

HERTS. NORTH. Charming Period Residence, well modernised. Large lounge hall, 2 reception, cloakroom, domestic offices (Aga cooker), 5 bedrooms (fitted basins h. & c. and built-in cupboards), bath and w.c. Main water, electricity, telephone. Well laid out garden. 3-car garage, stables, barn, dairy, model cowshed for 14, with about 36 acres. Vacant possession. £6,550.—Box 325.

KENT, near SITTINGBOURNE. Hales House, Tunstall, a charming Jacobean Residence. 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, attractive grounds, garage, cottage and profitable orchard. Auction at Sittingbourne November 24. With possession. Illustrated particulars: ALFRED J. BERRIOWS, CLEMENTS, WINCH & SONS, Ashford, Kent.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE, BRACKLEY. Five minutes' walk from Main Line station with express trains to Marylebone and the North. A modern brick-built Residence, built by the present owner under architect's supervision, standing in its own ground of 7 acres and comprising: 7 bedrooms (h. & c.), 2 reception rooms; garage for 2 cars. Price £8,000. Early possession. Further particulars and orders to view from STACE & FOOT, Auctioneers and Chartered Surveyors, Brackley, Northamptonshire (Tel.: Brackley 40).

FOR SALE

KENT and SUSSEX BORDERS. Finely timbered residential Estate, 210 acres, with a magnificent modern Mansion in centre of beautiful grounds. 30 bedrooms, 10 bathrooms, fine suite of reception rooms, ballroom 55 ft. square. Central heating. Electricity and water. Garages. Home farm with model buildings. 6 cottages. Freehold.—GEERING and COLYER, Hawkhurst, Kent.

MODEL PIG ESTABLISHMENT, MARKET GARDEN. Superior Bungalow, 30 acres. £7,500, freehold. Possession. KIMSEY & KIMSEY, Estate Agents, Broadstone, Dorset.

SURREY-SUSSEX BORDER. CRAWLEY. Comfortable modernised Farmhouse, 3 reception, 6 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, usual offices. Services. Delightful garden and orchard. Some farm buildings, 6 acres. Vacant possession, £7,000. More land available. Apply: CURTIS & Co., Estate Agents, 163, High Street, Guildford.

SUSSEX. Bargain. Near Crawley and Three Bridges. Exceptionally well-built Residence, 9 bed, 2 bath, 3 reception. Main electricity and water. Garage. Garden. Might suit small school or institution. £5,000.—Apply: RACKHAM & SMITH, 31, Carfax, Horsham (Tel. 311 and 312).

WANTED

COUNTRY. Lady, decorative artist and landscape gardener, requires modernised small Country House within easy reach of Town. Preferably on or near large estate. Part-time voluntary work given in exchange.—Box 326.

DEVON or SOMERSET. Wanted to purchase attractive Country House or Cottage. Sunny aspect. Freehold. 2 reception, 4 bedrooms, main services, garage. 3-5 acres. Within easy reach sea.—Box 312.

DEVON, SOMERSET, DORSET or SHROPSHIRE. Wanted to buy or rent, Unfurnished Cottage, 4 beds, 2 reception. Or 2 Semi-detached Cottages with 10 acres or less. Near bus route. Indoor sanitation and electricity.—Address: B.M./D.V.D. London, W.C.1.

DORSET, SOUTH WILTS, EAST SOMERSET or WEST HAMPSHIRE. Wanted to buy: a small attractive Country House or Cottage, 5-6 bedrooms. Garden, orchard, main services.—Box 320.

ENGLAND or SCOTLAND. Wanted to purchase in Border country, Estate affording good shooting and a really comfortable Modern House with useful cottages and home farm. Fishing an added attraction. Up to £40,000. Applicant waiting to inspect. Particulars to A. M. L., JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.

WANTED

HOME COUNTIES, preferably SUSSEX. Private purchaser requires house, 2-3 reception, 5-7 bed, 5-20 acres of land. Should any agent introduce above, purchaser will place his own property in Sussex with them for disposal.—J. C. McLAUGHLIN, 93, Regent Street, W.1 (Regent 4654).

LONDON (within 50 miles of). Wanted by the Women's University Settlement, to buy or rent on lowest possible terms, a Holiday House for the use of mothers and babies, Youth Club members and others in need of rest and change from a devastated area. Communications should be addressed to the WARREN, W.U.S., 44, Nelson Square, Blackfriars Road, London, S.E.1.

NORTH or EAST RIDING or Fitzwilliam Country. Easily run House. 6-8 bedrooms with outbuildings, some stabling, cottage and about 100 acres. Possession of house and one paddock required in 1945.—Box 322.

OXFORDSHIRE or N.E. HAMPSHIRE. Wanted by private purchaser, small Country House of character. 2-3 reception rooms, 4-5 bedrooms, main services, garage, etc. Garden and small paddock, in all 2-3 acres. Approx. price £3,500.—Box 323.

PLYMOUTH (near). Lieutenant Commander R.N. requires end November Unfurnished House or part Large House. Essentials, 2 bedrooms, boxroom, garage.—Box 320.

SUFFOLK or NORTH ESSEX. Residential Dairy and Mixed Farm of about 600-800 acres required to purchase, price up to £20,000.—(Applicant G. N.), WOODCOCK & SON, Ipswich.

WEST OF ENGLAND. W. J. TOLLEY AND HILL (estd. 1902). Auctioneers and Estate Agents, 58, Baldwin Street, Bristol, require Country Houses, Farms, Agricultural Estates. Owners desirous of letting or selling are invited to send particulars. (Bristol 20562.)

WILTSHIRE, GLOUCESTERSHIRE, BORDER, or BURFORD, OXON. Wanted, a small Country House or large Cottage, to rent unfurnished or buy, preferably near fishing.—Write: Mrs. JOHN CLIVE, c/o Lloyds Bank, Ltd., 6, Pall Mall, S.W.1.

TO LET

CO. CORK. House and grounds stretching down to deep sheltered inlet of the sea. 4 reception, 7 bed, 2 dressing, 2 bathrooms, 2 w.c.s. (separate). Workshop, 2 garages. Fruit, vegetable, flower and rock gardens in perfect order, hard tennis court, bathhouse, man's house. Good road shooting, sailing, fishing. Good school district. To let furnished, or perhaps sell unfurnished. Electric light and good water supply.—Box 324.

ESTATE AGENTS

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BERKS, BUCKS AND OXON.—GIDDY, Maizehead (Tel. 54), Windsor (Tel. 73), Slough (Tel. 20048), Sunningdale (Ascot 73).

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DEVON and S.W. COUNTIES. For Selected Lists of PROPERTIES.—RIPPON, BOSWELL & Co., F.A.I., Exeter (Tel. 3204).

DEVON and WEST DORSET. Owners of small and medium-sized Country Properties, wishful to sell, are particularly invited to communicate with Messrs. SANDERS, Old Fore Street, Sidmouth, who have constant enquiries and a long waiting list of applicants. No sale—No fees.

HAMPSHIRE and SOUTHERY COUNTIES.—22, Westwood Road, Southampton.—WALLER & KING, F.A.I. Business established over 100 years.

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SHROPSHIRE, border counties and North Wales for residences, farms, etc., write the Principal Agents—HALL, WATERIDGE AND OWEN, LTD., Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081.)

SUFFOLK and EASTERN COUNTIES. WOODCOCK & SON, Estate Agents, Surveyors, Valuers and Auctioneers. SPECIALISTS IN COUNTRY PROPERTIES. (Tel.: Ipswich 4334.)

SUSSEX, SURREY, HAMPSHIRE and KENT. To buy or sell a Country Estate, House or Cottage in these counties, consult A. T. UNDERWOOD & Co., Three Bridges, Sussex (Crawley 528), amalgamated with JOHN DOWLER & Co., Petersfield, Hants (Petersfield 359).

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WEST COUNTRY and MIDLANDS. Apply Leading Agents and Auctioneers, CHAMBERLAIN-BROTHERS & HARRISON, of Shrewsbury. Tel.: Shrewsbury 201 (2 lines).

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Regent
4304

OSBORN & MERCER

MEMBERS OF THE CHARTERED SURVEYORS' AND AUCTIONEERS' INSTITUTES

28b, ALBEMARLE ST.,
PICCADILLY, W.1

NEAR HAYWARDS HEATH

Delightful situation commanding beautiful views of the South Downs and within 10 miles of the sea.

A WELL-BUILT OLD HOUSE
Modernised and in first-rate order.

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms.

All main services.

Garage for 4. Stabling for 5 with rooms over.

The beautifully timbered grounds are well matured and include tennis and other lawns, flower gardens, orchard, kitchen and fruit gardens, in all

ABOUT 4 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (16,924).

SUSSEX

Near to a Village. About 1½ miles from Station. Excellent bus service near by.

AN ATTRACTIVE BRICK-BUILT MODERN HOUSE

Designed by a well-known architect.

3 reception rooms, 9 bedrooms (several with fitted basins h. & c.), modern bathroom.

Main electricity. Excellent water supply. Modern drainage.

Garage. Brick-built Stabling. Delightfully disposed well-matured garden, orchard, kitchen garden, paddock, etc., in all

About 4 ACRES

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Inspected and recommended by OSBORN & MERCER as above. (17,400)

UNDER 15 MILES NORTH OF TOWN

In a splendid position some 400 ft. above sea level, facing South and commanding lovely views over open country.

A DELIGHTFUL MODERN HOUSE

built to the design of an architect in 1933.

2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main electricity, gas and water. Modern drainage.

2 garages.

Well matured gardens and a small spinney, in all

ABOUT ¼ ACRE

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (17,501).

LOVELY OLD PERIOD HOUSE IN KENT

In beautiful well-wooded country near the sea and between the Parklands of two large Estates.

A WEALTH OF OLD-WORLD FEATURES YET UP-TO-DATE WITH MODERN REQUIREMENTS



Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 7 bedrooms, bathroom.

Main Services.

Central heating.

Guest House (4 bedrooms). Outbuildings. Picturesque old-world gardens with lawns, flower gardens, kitchen garden. Running stream with waterfalls. 2 paddocks. In all

ABOUT 8 ACRES

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Agents: OSBORN & MERCER, as above. (16,573)

5, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1.

CURTIS & HENSON

Grosvenor 3131 (3 lines)
Established 1875

ON THE EDGE OF DARTMOOR

Bounded by a tributary of the Teign. Sporting rights over 500 acres.

FREEHOLD, WITH VACANT POSSESSION

A STONE-BUILT DEVON HOUSE

Over 700 ft. up, with lovely south views over miles of rolling wooded country.

Hall, 2 reception rooms, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. First-class water supply. Good hot-water system.

Bus Service passes Entrance Drive. PICTURESQUE STONE OUTBUILDINGS.

INEXPENSIVE GARDENS. MATURED ORCHARD. WELL GROWN WOODLANDS. PASTURE AND ARABLE.

FOR SALE PRIVATELY OR BY AUCTION LATER
with 30 or up to 158 ACRES

Recommended and inspected by the Sole Agents: CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (16,304)

NEAR ASHDOWN FOREST, SUSSEX

Occupying a fine position on the outskirts of the old market town of Uckfield.

ATTRACTIVE WELL-BUILT RESIDENCE

4 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, bathroom. Main electric light and power, gas, water and drainage.

COURTYARD WITH RANGE OF BRICK BUILDINGS.

CHARMING WELL-TIMBERED GARDENS AND GROUNDS. FULLY STOCKED FRUIT AND VEGETABLE GARDENS.

ABOUT 5½ ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE PRICE £4,500
OR WITH ABOUT 2 ACRES, £2,750

POSSESSION ON DE-REQUISITIONING.

Further particulars of CURTIS & HENSON, 5, Mount Street, W.1. (14,654)

3, MOUNT ST.,
LONDON, W.1

RALPH PAY & TAYLOR

Grosvenor
1032-33

SUSSEX, NEAR HAYWARDS HEATH. In secluded position with lovely views of the Downs. Long drive approach. DELIGHTFUL GEORGIAN-STYLE HOUSE (long low type). 9 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 4 reception rooms. All main services. Stabling and garage with chauffeur's flat over. Matured gardens and grounds of about 5 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £7,500. For immediate Sale and Possession.

GREAT MISSENDEN. Station 1 mile. 580 ft. up. Beautiful views to south. UNUSUALLY WELL-BUILT HOUSE. 2 large reception, 5 bedrooms (with basins), 2 bathrooms. All main services connected. Garage, bungalow (4 rooms and bath). HARD COURT. PLEASANT and KITCHEN GARDENS. ABOUT 5 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £7,000. Early Possession.

WEST SURREY. OUTSKIRTS OF SMALL COUNTRY TOWN. ¼ mile Main Line Station, 1 hour London. MOST ATTRACTIVE AND WELL-PLANNED HOUSE. 8 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. All main services. COTTAGE. FINE WALLED GARDEN in all ABOUT 2 ACRES. FREEHOLD, £8,500 or £6,500 with 1 ACRE excluding Cottage. Possession on Completion.

ON A HILL OVERLOOKING TOWN OF BISHOP'S STORTFORD

Express rail service. Station about a mile.

DISTINCTIVE
TUDOR-STYLE HOUSE
erected in 1913.

In excellent order throughout. Facing south on light soil. Well removed from road.

LOUNGE HALL—A FEATURE. 3 reception, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. ALL MAIN SERVICES. CENTRAL HEATING. GARAGE. GARDENS IN SPLENDID STATE OF MATURITY.

Rock and rose gardens, tennis lawn. Meadow and orchard.

APPROACHING 5 ACRES

FREEHOLD £6,750

Possession within 3 months.



Further particulars and photographs (where possible) of these and other PROPERTIES for SALE can be had from Messrs. RALPH PAY & TAYLOR, as above.

TOTTENHAM COURT RD., W.1
(Euston 7000)

MAPLE Co., LTD.

5, GRAFTON ST., MAYFAIR, W.1
(Regent 4685)

Solicitors: Messrs. Carpenter, Wilson & Smith, 22, Surrey Street, W.C.2.

ELGIN HOUSE, KNOCKHOLT, KENT

In a beautiful country district, 3 miles from Knockholt Station and 6 miles from Sevenoaks. On high ground.

OLD-FASHIONED COTTAGE-RESIDENCE

Up to date with CENTRAL HEATING THROUGHOUT, MAIN ELECTRIC LIGHT, GAS AND WATER.

4 sitting rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 modern bathrooms, 2 attics or boxrooms, etc. Garage, stabling, man's rooms over. OLD-ESTABLISHED GARDENS with large trees, lawns, kitchen garden, etc., in all about 2 ACRES.

Vacant possession on cessation of hostilities with Germany. MAPLE & CO. are instructed to SELL the above by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the LONDON AUCTION MART, 155, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET, E.C., in DECEMBER, unless previously sold privately.



Illustrated particulars of the Auctioneers: MAPLE & Co., LTD., as above.

Grosvenor 1553
(4 lines)

GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS

(ESTABLISHED 1778)

25, MOUNT ST., GROSVENOR SQ., W.1

Hobart Place, Eaton Sq.,
68, Victoria St.,
Westminster, S.W.1.

WILTS—near CHIPPENHAM

In a small village adjoining a common.



THIS CHARMING LITTLE RESIDENCE with old Cotswold stone slab roof contains 6 bed, 2 baths, 3 reception, excellent offices with servants' sitting-room. MAIN E.L., WATER and GAS. MODERN DRAINAGE. CENTRAL HEATING. Double garage, stabling. Modern bungalow. DELIGHTFUL GARDENS including 2 tennis courts, kitchen garden, orchard and paddock.

**In all about
7 ACRES**

FOR SALE FREEHOLD. POSSESSION APRIL NEXT

All particulars of Owner's Agents: GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount Street, London, W.1. (A.3490)

SUSSEX, fringe of market town

1½ miles of a station. 31 miles of London.

EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR A SCHOOL.

22 bed, 6 baths, 6 reception, well equipped offices with servants' hall. Electric light, good water supply, modern drainage. Central and domestic heating. GARAGE, STABLE. PLAY ROOM. PAVILION. COTTAGE. LODGE. BUNGALOW. The pleasure grounds include 2 hard tennis courts, putting course, kitchen garden with glass.

**In all about
30 ACRES**

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

SUBJECT TO REQUISITION.

Further particulars of GEORGE TROLLOPE & SONS, 25, Mount St., London, W.1. (D.2447)



F. L. MERCER & CO.

SACKVILLE HOUSE, 40, PICCADILLY, W.1

Regent 2481

HIGHEST PART OF SEVENOAKS

450 ft. up. 30 minutes London.



DISTINCTIVE HOUSE overlooking the town, modernised, in perfect order. Galleried lounge, 3 reception, 12 bedrooms fitted basins, 3 bathrooms. Central heating. Main services. Garage. Cottage. Beautifully planned gardens, orchard and paddock, **6 ACRES. BARGAIN, £7,500, FREEHOLD.** Possession March next.—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

Glorious Position in the Golden Valley HINDHEAD. 600 ft. up, well sheltered.



MINIATURE ESTATE OF 40 ACRES, mostly woodland requiring no upkeep. Originally 2 old cottages, modernised and added to, the Residence is faultless in every respect. Central heating, parquet floors, fitted wash-basins. Well-equipped bathrooms. 3 reception, 7-8 bedrooms, 4 bathrooms. Built-in furniture. Aga cooker. Garage. Buildings. Old-established gardens, grassland and woodland. **PRICE £12,500, FREEHOLD.** Possession.—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

15 miles West End yet on a high ridge with complete rurality 35 minutes North of London.



ARCHITECT-BUILT MODERN HOME, labour-saving to an advanced degree. Hall, loggia, lounge 23 ft., ingle nook, dining-room, model kitchen, offices, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Main services. 2 garages. Lovely garden with sunken pool, fir and oak trees, orchard, just over **AN ACRE.** Possession. **FREEHOLD, £25,500 OR OFFER.**—F. L. MERCER & CO., 40, Piccadilly, W.1.

FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO.

(Established 1799)

AUCTIONEERS. CHARTERED SURVEYORS. LAND AGENTS.
29, FLEET STREET, LONDON, E.C.4

Telegrams:
Farebrother, London

Central
9344/5/6/7

WEST SURREY

In a favoured district within easy reach of Godalming.

A WELL-BUILT HOUSE

Lounge hall, 3 reception rooms, 6 principal bedrooms, dressing room, bathroom. 3 staff rooms.

COMPACT OFFICES.

COMPANIES' ELECTRIC LIGHT
AND WATER.

EXCELLENT GARAGE WITH
CHAUFFEUR'S ROOMS OVER.



GARDENER'S COTTAGE.

ATTRACTIVE WELL TIMBERED
GROUNDS WITH PRODUCTIVE
KITCHEN GARDEN,

in all about

4¼ ACRES

FREEHOLD FOR SALE

WITH VACANT POSSESSION AT
CHRISTMAS.

Further particulars from the Agents: FAREBROTHER, ELLIS & CO., 29, Fleet Street, E.C.4. (Central 9344/5/6/7.)

184, BROMPTON ROAD,
LONDON, S.W.3

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY

Kensington
0152-3

GENTLEMAN'S UNIQUE DEVON FARM EXCELLENT HOUSE. Also COTTAGE.

NEAR OKEHAMPTON. 80 Acres in complete ring fence (42 grass). Charming House in attractive garden. 4 bed, 2 reception, bath. Electric light. Accredited buildings and good Cottage. All in excellent condition.

FREEHOLD, ONLY £5,250
Immediate Possession.
Prompt inspection advised.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184,
Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152.)

SUFFOLK COAST BARGAIN

Magnificent views of Sea. River Estuary boating and fishing. 2 golf courses within 1 mile.

CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

all upon 2 floors.

VERY SUITABLE FOR PRIVATE HOUSE, SCHOOL, GUEST HOUSE OR NURSING HOME

5 reception (one 40 ft. by 20 ft.), 11 bed, 3 baths. Main electricity, etc.

STANDING IN PARKLANDS OF 9 ACRES, with 3 ACRES ORCHARDS
IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.

FREEHOLD ONLY £4,000

ABSOLUTE BARGAIN

ONLY £2,000

22 ACRES

PRETTY PART OF EAST SUSSEX (between Heathfield and Tunbridge Wells). Capital holding with long frontage. Pair of excellent brick and weather tiled cottages, 30 years old, enjoying lovely view. Each contains 3 bed, 2 reception and would adapt to very nice house. The cottages alone are to-day worth more than the price required. Real bargain. Prompt inspection advised, as certain to sell quickly.

BENTALL, HORSLEY & BALDRY, 184,
Brompton Road, S.W.3. (Ken. 0152.)

Telegrams:
"Wood, Agents, Wendo,
London."

JOHN D. WOOD & CO.

23, BERKELEY SQUARE, LONDON, W.1

Mayfair 6341
(10 lines)

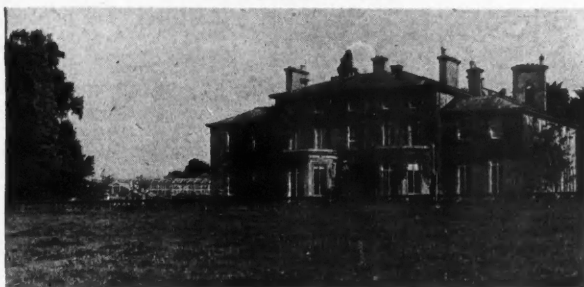
ANDOVER, HAMPSHIRE

Andover Junction 2 miles.

IN LOTS FREEHOLD
**THE VALUABLE RESIDENTIAL,
SPORTING AND AGRICUL-
TURAL PROPERTY**

WELL KNOWN AS THE
PENTON LODGE ESTATE
of some 827 ACRES

The Attractive **SMALL MANSION**
OF GEORGIAN CHARACTER, SEATED
IN NICELY TIMBERED PARK, ABOUT
43 ACRES



STADDLESTONES FARM:
MODERN HOMESTEAD AND 470 ACRES
RENT £405

HOME FARM:
WITH FINE OLD FARMHOUSE AND
155 ACRES.
RENT £158

ACCOMMODATION LANDS. 8 COTTAGES.

ALSO WITH VACANT POSSESSION
PENTON MANOR
A LOVELY ELIZABETHAN HOUSE with
6 bedrooms and 4 ACRES.

To be **SOLD by AUCTION** in 18 LOTS (unless previously disposed of privately) at the **GUILDHALL, ANDOVER**, on
THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1944, at 3 p.m., by Messrs. **B. S. ALLEN, F.S.I.**, and **JOHN D. WOOD & CO.**
(acting in conjunction).

Solicitors: Messrs. Wartnaby & Co., Market Harborough (Tel.: Market Harborough 2119). Land Agents: Messrs. Allan Herbert & Son, Market Place,
Andover (Tel.: Andover 2102). Auctioneers: Mr. B. S. ALLEN, F.S.I., 18, Bridge Street, Andover (Tel.: Andover 2126).
JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1 (Tel.: Mayfair 6341). Particulars, price 2s. 6d.

TO BE SOLD

WITH 186 OR 54 ACRES LEICESTERSHIRE

Early Possession

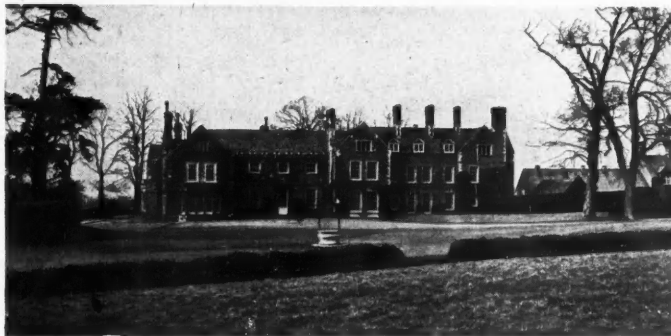
Five minutes' walk from a station, 6 miles from Melton Mowbray and 9 miles from Leicester.

ATTRACTIVE STONE- BUILT PERIOD HOUSE

APPROACHED BY A CHESTNUT
AVENUE DRIVE WITH SOUTH
AND WEST ASPECTS.

17 bedrooms, 7 bathrooms, lounge and
4 reception rooms.

STABLING FOR 22. 8 COTTAGES.



Central heating. Main electricity.

INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS, ORNA-
MENTAL LAKE, SWIMMING POOL.

HOME FARM OF 131 ACRES IN
HAND AND GOOD RANGE OF
BUILDINGS AND OTHER LAND

In all about 186 ACRES

Inspected and recommended by JOHN
D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square,
London, W.1. (50,297)

OXON-GLOUCESTERSHIRE BORDERS

Midway between Cirencester and Oxford. Oxford 20 miles.

LOVELY OLD STONE- BUILT COTSWOLD MANOR TYPE HOUSE

CAREFULLY ADDED TO AND
MODERNISED.

Entrance hall, panelled library and
3 reception rooms, 10 bedrooms, 4 bath-
rooms, very good offices. Main electric
light, water supply from spring. Septic
tank drainage. Well-built and exten-
sive outbuildings. Heated garage for
7 cars. Large barn, stabling, etc.

EXCELLENT COTTAGE WITH
BATHROOM AND ELECTRIC
LIGHT.



THE GARDEN IS PARTLY SUR-
ROUNDED BY AN OLD MOAT,
WATER GARDEN WITH SMALL
STREAM, ROSE GARDEN, HARD
TENNIS COURT, GOOD VEGE-
TABLE GARDEN WITH FRUIT
WALL, TOGETHER WITH GRASS-
LAND.

ABOUT 12 ACRES IN ALL

FOR SALE SUBJECT TO THE
PRESENT REQUISITION BY THE
W.L.A.

HUNTING WITH THE V.W.H.

Further particulars from JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1, who have inspected the property. (51,994)

FOR SALE WITH VACANT POSSESSION

SMALL RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

WITH SOME GROUSE SHOOTING AND TROUT FISHING.

Convenient to main line railway and within about 20 miles of Edinburgh.

PLEASANT SMALL COUNTRY HOUSE with Entrance Drive and Lodge. 3 recep-
tion, 4 principal bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 servants bedrooms. Electric light. Excellent
vegetable and flower garden. Riding stable and garage for 2 cars. Chauffeur's house.
Wooded policies.

HOME FARM IN HAND. FARMHOUSE WITH EXCELLENT FARM BUILDINGS

2 cottages, both with baths and w.c.s. About 260 acres of arable and over 500 acres
of hill grazing. The farm has an excellent reputation and would be suitable for milk
production or for a pedigree herd of stock cattle. Stock available if required. Could
be taken over as a going concern. Shelter woodlands. Grouse and rough shooting.
Trout fishing.

PRICE £15,000

Further particulars of JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1.
(83,239)

KINCARDINESHIRE

AGRICULTURAL ESTATE

FOR SALE ON INVESTMENT BASIS

SHOWING GOOD RETURN ON CAPITAL INVESTED.

11 VALUABLE ARABLE FARMS, all with suitable steadings and DWELLING-
HOUSES, also COTTAGES and WOODLANDS.

SMALL GROUSE MOOR AND EXCELLENT LOW GROUND SHOOTING.

The whole estate extends to 1,400 ACRES, and yields from
actual rents £689 15s.

Shootings at present unlet. Very small burdens.

Price for immediate sale only £10,500.

Particulars from JOHN D. WOOD & Co., 23, Berkeley Square, London, W.1. (83,203)

23, MOUNT ST.,
GROSVENOR SQ., LONDON, W.1

WILSON & CO.

Grosvenor
1441

WANTED TO PURCHASE
A SMALL ESTATE OF 50-100 ACRES with good type of house and if possible a lake or stream. 8-10 bedrooms. Main services, etc. 2-4 cottages and small farmery. Anywhere in Sussex or Surrey where access to Croydon is not too difficult.—Replies to S. M., care of WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE
VERY GOOD PRICE will be paid for a small **COUNTRY PROPERTY, 10-20 ACRES**, with Old House of Character, in Sussex or rural Surrey. 7 bedrooms, 2-3 bathrooms. Would wait some months for possession.—Replies to R. H., care of WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE
Oxon, Glos, Wilts or Berks.—Period HOUSE, OF XVIIth CENTURY preferred. 8-9 bedrooms, 3 baths, and reception rooms of good size. Near a village, but distance from station immaterial. Nice trees and about **50 ACRES**, or less. Good price paid.—Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

By Direction of Mrs. Brougham.

ST. JOHN'S HOUSE, RYDE

Occupying one of the best positions in the Isle of Wight. Glorious views over Spithead.



CHARMING GEORGIAN HOUSE in first-rate order and set within finely timbered pleasure grounds and miniature park. 10 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 5 reception rooms. Complete domestic offices. Central heating. Mains gas, electricity, water and drainage. Entrance Lodge. 2 good Cottages. Useful buildings. Walled kitchen garden. Orchard and capital grassland **25 ACRES**. With long road frontages.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD WITH POSSESSION

TO BE OFFERED BY AUCTION LATER IF NOT SOLD PRIVATELY.

Joint Sole Agents:

WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1; and WALLIS RIDDETT & Co., Ryde.

BEAUTIFUL PART OF HAMPSHIRE



WELL-APPOINTED COUNTRY HOUSE WITH 52 ACRES. About 90 ft. up with delightful views. 12 bed and dressing rooms, 3 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms. Main electricity and water. Central heating. Lodge, useful buildings. Well-timbered grounds, pasture and woodland. **PICTURESQUE LAKE**. Post-war possession.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Sole Agents: WILSON & Co., 23, Mount Street, W.1.

16, ARCADE STREET,
IPSWICH
Ipswich 4334

HERTFORDSHIRE. Delightful situation bordering Common. 12 minutes station. 1/4 hour Baker Street. **CHOICE RESIDENCE OF CHARACTER**, thoroughly modernised and really easy to run. 4 reception, 7 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Central heating. All main services. Lovely garden, orchards, pasture 7 1/2 acres. Garage 2 cars. Cow-house, dairy, etc. **FREEHOLD, £11,500**, or with Modern Cottage, **£12,500**. Possession Lady Day. Inspected and strongly recommended by Woodcocks, 30, St. George Street, W.1 (Mayfair 5411).

Ideal Family Home near Sea.

SUSSEX. 2 miles St. Leonards-on-Sea. **DELIGHTFUL COUNTRY HOUSE.** 3 reception. 6 principal bedrooms, 3 others, dressing room, 2 bathrooms. Main services. Productive gardens and pasture **12 1/2 ACRES**. 3 cottages. Farm buildings. **FREEHOLD, £6,000**. Bargain.—Inspected by WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1 (Mayfair 5411).

Lovely home within easy reach of Town.

BICKLEY. Few mins. Station, 1 mile Bromley. **DELIGHTFUL MODERN RESIDENCE.** 4 reception, 6 principal, 3 other bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, maids' sitting. Main services. Central heating. Charming Garden **1 ACRE**. Modern cottage, double garage. Possession January. **FREEHOLD, £8,500**. Recommended by WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1 (Mayfair 5411).

WOODCOCKS

NEW FOREST

2 1/2 miles Station and Market Town.



High up with lovely views, gate to the Forest.

4 reception, 6 principal bed and dressing rooms (5 with fitted basins h. & c.), 3 secondary bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electricity, gas and water. Delightful gardens, orchard, woodland and paddock **10 ACRES**. Excellent cottage, stabling, garage 3 cars. Possession on completion by arrangement. **FREEHOLD, £8,500**. Inspected and strongly recommended by Messrs. WOODCOCKS, 30, St. George Street, W.1 (Mayfair 5411).

30, ST. GEORGE STREET,
HANOVER SQUARE, W.1
Mayfair 5411

BY AUCTION, JANUARY 25, AT BISHOP'S STORTFORD

THE HIGHLY VALUABLE DAIRY AND PEDIGREE STOCK FARM

KNOWN AS

"ARCHES HALL" STANDON

NEAR BISHOPS STORTFORD

In this favourite residential district within easy daily access of London, comprising

THE DELIGHTFULLY PLACED AND SUPERIOR RESIDENCE,

spacious entrance hall, 3 fine reception rooms, gentleman's cloakroom (h. & c.), good domestic offices, 7 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Main electric light and heating. Nice gardens. Model dairy buildings passed for the Attested herd. Off farmhouse and buildings and 4 other good cottages, together with about

420 ACRES

of excellent well-watered pasture, new leys and arable and including 10 acres of woodland; all with possession next March. Illustrated Auction Particulars and Conditions in due course of the Auctioneers: Messrs. WOODCOCKS, as above.

Station Rd. East,
Oxted, Surrey
Oxted 240

F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & CO.

125, High St., Sevenoaks, Kent

Sevenoaks 2247-8

45, High St., Reigate, Surrey
Reigate 2938

SEVENOAKS
35 minutes London. Golf at Knote and Wildernesse Clubs.



THIS EXCEPTIONALLY ATTRACTIVE FREEHOLD RESIDENCE, situate in one of the best residential parts of Sevenoaks, set in beautifully matured gardens and grounds, enjoying perfect seclusion. Both the town and Tub's Hill Station are within easy walking distance. 8 bedrooms, bathroom, 4 reception rooms. Garage for 3 cars. All main services. About **1 1/2 ACRES**, including tennis lawn and small orchard. **ONLY £5,250 FREEHOLD** (subject to requisition). Inspected and highly recommended by the Sole Agents: Messrs. F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & Co., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks (Tels.: 2247-8); and at Oxted and Reigate, Surrey.

IN ONE OF KENT'S LOVELY VILLAGES
3 miles from Sevenoaks.



THIS FASCINATING ELIZABETHAN HOUSE, 8 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 3 reception rooms, cloakroom, maids' sitting room, and excellent offices. Main drainage and electricity. Central heating. Delightful but inexpensive gardens of **1 ACRE** (at present under requisition). **PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,750**. For further details, apply Messrs. F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & Co., 125, High Street, Sevenoaks (Tel.: 2247/8), and at Oxted and Reigate, Surrey.

SURREY
In beautiful country under 20 miles from London.



THIS PICTURESQUE TUDOR STYLE HOUSE, 5 bedrooms, bathroom, hall, cloakroom, 2 reception. Good offices. 2 garages. Fitted basins. Main services. **GARDEN 3/4 ACRE.** **PRICE, FREEHOLD, £3,500** (Subject to requisition).

For further particulars, apply F. D. IBBETT, MOSELY, CARD & Co., Station Road East, Oxted, Surrey. (Tel.: 240).

TRESIDDER & CO., 77, South Audley St., W.1

Grosvenor 2861.

Telegrams: "Cornishmen, London"

85 ACRES (45 ACRES LET)

£9,500

Salmon and Trout Fishing, and Hunting and Shooting available.

DEVON, 10 miles Barnstaple, 600 ft. up, lovely views. **MOST ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY RESIDENCE.** Billiard room, 4 reception, 2 bathrooms, 11 bedrooms. Central heating, gas, telephone. Garage, 5 loose boxes. Farm buildings. Well-timbered grounds, walled kitchen garden, rich lands and woodlands intersected by stream. Strongly recommended by Head Agents: TRESIDDER & Co. 77, South Audley Street, W.1.

LOVELY WALES. 60 ACRES.

£5,250

Mile from Village and Station. Fishing, Hunting and Shooting available.

ATTRACTIVE OLD STONE-BUILT MODERNISED FARMHOUSE, in excellent order. 2-3 reception, bathroom, 5-7 bedrooms (3 fitted h. & c.). Central heating. Main electric light available after war. Telephone. Garages, stabling, barn, farm buildings. Pretty garden, kitchen garden, orchard and excellent well-watered land (part let) with good trees.—TRESIDDER & Co., 77, South Audley Street, W.1. (19,701)

KNOCKANALLY HOUSE, DONADEA, CO. KILDARE, EIRE

23 miles from Dublin.

THIS ATTRACTIVE SMALL ESTATE of 394 ACRES

Consists mainly of first-class farm lands with charming residence of French architecture. Built throughout of chiselled limestone, containing in all some 20 apartments, and well-timbered surroundings. Modern sanitation. Unfailing water supply. Adequate farm buildings. 4 employees' dwellings. Meets of 3 packs of hounds. Rough shooting and fishing in the immediate vicinity.

HELD IN FEE SIMPLE. POOR LAW VALUATION £431. (CURRENT POOR RATES £225.)

SALE BY AUCTION at COMMERCIAL BUILDINGS, DAME STREET, DUBLIN, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1944, at 3.30 p.m.

Detailed particulars on application.

Solicitors: Messrs. Wm. Fry & Son, 14, Lower Mount Street, Dublin.

Auctioneers: Messrs. E. A. COONAN & SON, Maynooth, Co. Kildare

ESTATE

Kensington 1490

Telegrams:

"Estate, Harrods, London."

HARRODS

34-36 HANS CRESCENT, LONDON, S.W.1

OFFICES

West Byfleet
and Haslemere
Offices

WESTON MANOR, BICESTER, OXFORDSHIRE

c.4

Adjoining the village of Weston-on-the-Green, about 4 miles from Bicester, 8 miles from Oxford, and approximately 60 miles from London.

THE VALUABLE FREEHOLD
RESIDENTIAL AND AGRICULTURAL
ESTATE

occupying a delightful and secluded position in this favourite district, and comprising

A FINE OLD TUDOR MANOR HOUSE

completely restored, embodying every comfort and convenience (at the moment under requisition), and containing lounge hall, 4 reception rooms, original banqueting hall with Minstrels' Gallery, 14 bedrooms, 9 bathrooms, usual offices, together with 2 Hard Tennis Courts, Swimming Pool, Squash Racquets Court.

3 COTTAGES, EXTENSIVE FARM BUILDINGS.
MAIN ELECTRICITY. MODERN DRAINAGE.
GOOD WATER SUPPLY.The Arable and Grassland extending in all to some
210 ACRES (all in hand)

THE WHOLE TO BE SOLD BY PRIVATE TREATY

Sole Agents: HARRODS LTD., 34/36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 806.) Surveyors: Messrs. REES-REYNOLDS & HUNT, F.S.I., 63, Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.1.

HERTS & MIDDLESEX BORDERS

Pleasant rural surroundings on high ground.



CHARMING MODERN RESIDENCE

WITH CAVITY WALLS.

Lounge, dining room, 5 bedrooms, bathroom. Garage.
Modern conveniences.EXCEPTIONALLY WELL LAID-OUT GARDEN,
FRUIT TREES, SUNKEN GARDEN, Etc.

FOR SALE, FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34/36, Hans Crescent, Knightsbridge, S.W.1
(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

SOUTH DOWNS COUNTRY c.2/3

In a lovely setting amid typical Sussex scenery, handy for the coast and a yachting harbour. Local buses pass the drive.

ATTRACTIVE HOUSE OF THE GEORGIAN TYPE

4 reception, 10 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, maids' sitting room. Excellent water. Main electricity. Complete central heating. GARAGE, STABLING, COWHOUSE AND OTHER GOOD BUILDINGS. 4 COTTAGES. LOVELY AND PROLIFIC GARDENS. AN ARABLE FIELD AND 2 PADDOCKS, in all ABOUT 26 ACRES.

FOR SALE FREEHOLD

Inspected and strongly recommended by the Sole Agents:
HARRODS LTD., 34/36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 809.)

DEVON

c.3

About 400 feet above sea level.

Midst the exceptional beauty of Exe Valley with its wooded hillsides. Convenient to an old market town about 12 miles
Dulverton, 15 miles Exeter.

INTERESTING CHARACTER HOUSE

PORTION DATING BACK TO 12TH CENTURY

5 reception, 13 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms. Main services.
Radiators. Garages and outbuildings.INEXPENSIVE GROUNDS WITH LAWN, TERRACE
(overlooking River Exe), FRUIT AND VEGETABLE
GARDENS, in all about

2 1/4 ACRES

LOW PRICE FREEHOLD

HARRODS LTD., 34-36, Hans Crescent, S.W.1.
(Tel.: Kensington 1490. Extn. 807.)

LOVELIEST PART OF DEVON c.4

ATTRACTIVE MODERNISED

14th-CENTURY HOUSE

with thatched roof, in a small sporting and residential estate,
within a mile from a town.

Small outer and inner halls, 2 good reception rooms, 6 bed and dressing rooms, 2 bathrooms. Complete offices. Main suite consisting of dressing-room, bedroom and bathroom. Flat for Bailiff, also Secondary Farmhouse and an excellent Cottage; also 2 well-built Bungalows reputed to have cost over £1,000 each to erect. Telephone. Unfailing water. Central heating. Electric cooker, Aga cooker. Independent hot water supply. First-rate farm buildings with electric light, etc.

GOOD PASTURE, ARABLE AND WOODLAND, in all about

300 ACRES

PRICE £15,500, FREEHOLD

Further details from HARRODS LTD., 34/36, Hans Crescent,
S.W.1. (Tel.: Kensington 1490.)

SOMERSET

c.2

Commanding panoramic views of the Quantock and Brendon Hills.



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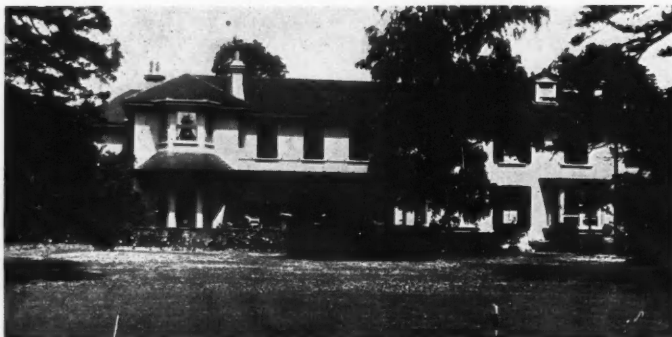
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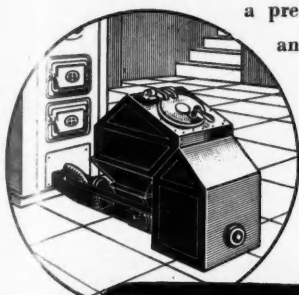
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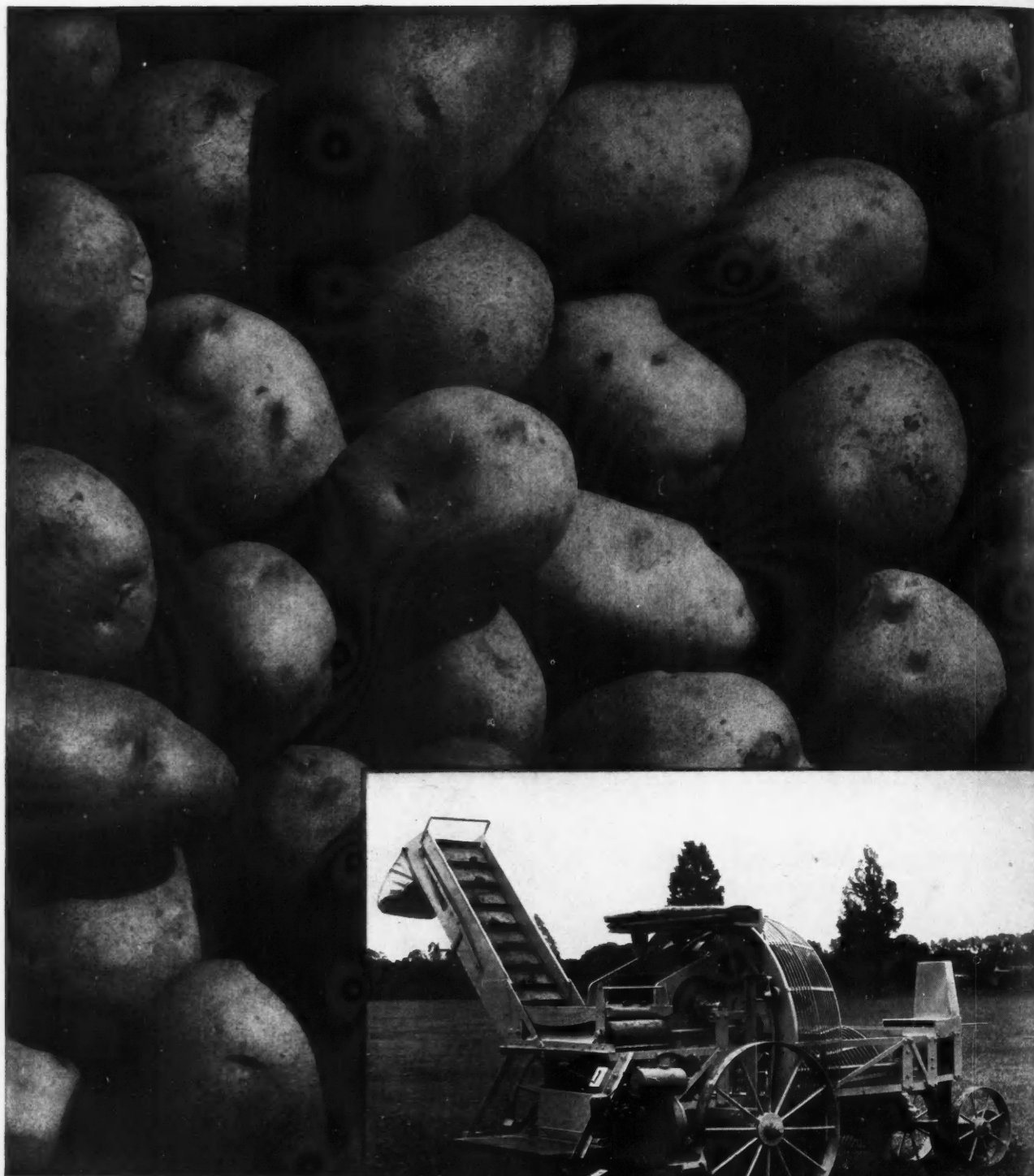


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COUNTRY LIFE

Vol. XCVI. No. 2496

NOVEMBER 17, 1944



Bassano

MRS. MICHAEL INGRAM

Mrs. Michael Ingram, V.A.D., eldest daughter of Lieutenant-General Sir Arthur and the Hon. Lady Smith, was married in October to Major Michael Warren Ingram, Grenadier Guards, younger son of Sir Herbert and Lady Ingram

COUNTRY LIFE

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NATIONAL AND POSITIVE?

THE Town and Country Planning Bill is on the verge of binding in the Statute Book. In the more detached atmosphere of the House of Lords substantial points have been re-argued and, more important, it has been possible to consider the achievement of the measure as a whole. Opinions have ranged from the cynicism of Lord Samuel who (finding it not only inadequate but constructed fundamentally on wrong lines) would yet hesitate in the national interest to upset the political bargain struck in the Commons, to the unstinted approval of the Lord Chancellor. Lord Balfour of Burleigh probably put into words more faithfully than any other speaker the general feeling outside politics that an opportunity is being missed; that the Bill is largely a "might have been," and though it embodies a compromise in a very difficult political problem, it is, as a planning measure, neither national nor positive.

It is of course difficult for anybody who has been encouraged by the publication of the Barlow Report and the many subsequent promises of Ministers, to expect a determined attempt to grapple with the unavoidable "physical" problems of reconstruction, to help reflecting that the Bill "might have been" one providing machinery under which the location of industry, the provision of housing and open spaces, the location of schools and the projection of safer and better roads could have been dealt with as a unified conception. In this sense there is obvious room for disappointment, though had the Government made it clear that they still held long views on these subjects it might have been easier to accept the plea that the Bill embodies the essential preliminaries of any comprehensive programme of national planning. Lord Woolton, who, as Minister of Reconstruction, is primarily concerned with long views, takes this attitude and pointed out, in a survey which has been too little noticed, some of the advances towards positive planning and central control which have in fact been secured. The Interim Development Act of last year was purely negative—a safeguarding measure, to prevent the task of reconstruction being hindered. This Bill for the first time makes it possible to secure that in parts of England, where the need is most urgent, necessary development is in fact carried out at the right time and in the right place. In addition the powers given to local authorities to acquire not only an area which requires redevelopment but also such land elsewhere as good planning makes necessary marks a new and much more positive attitude towards reconstruction.

The Bill is therefore much more than a measure for the speedy acquisition of land, though this is itself a pre-requisite of any effective development. It for the first time enables private enterprise to act as an important agency in furthering public plans. It assumes in fact

that private enterprise and public authorities will, each of them, work together to a common plan and to a common end—a very positive gain. How far it will render effective supervision of local planning inevitably remains to be seen, but it certainly makes the Minister's consent a *sine qua non* for all plans and compulsory purchases of land. He will further be empowered to direct authorities to dispose of land where he decides that this is in the interests of local development. If it does not appear, on the other hand, that this "reserve power" in the Minister could be exercised in the interests of regional or national planning, it does at least make it possible for him, within the area concerned, to fulfil his statutory duty of securing good planning in the positive as well as the negative sense.

DOWNLAND HARVEST

WHERE the huge cloud shadows pass
Above the curves of Beacon Hill,
Stretched in warm thyme-scented grass
On England's face I looked my fill:
West and North and East there lay
Harvest pattern spread below,
Corn and barley, oats and hay,
Ripening to tawny glow;
Man and beast and man's machine
Toiled from early dawn till night
Turning brown to emerald green,
Green to gold and wheaten white.

Here was England's ancient treasure
Brought to life in danger's hour,
Crops and fruit in goodly measure—
Strength and victory and power.

DIANA M. MOORE.

BUT LLEYN?

LLEYN is the peninsula of Caernarvonshire reaching out from Snowdonia to Brachy-pwll and the "Island of the Saints," illustrated in the article by Mr. Will F. Taylor in this issue. It is also the subject of a heated controversy now in progress in North Wales stirred up by the selection of Lleyn as the location of a great commercially-run holiday camp. The proposed site is near Pwllheli, and the arguments on both sides are nicely balanced. In favour of it the point that perhaps carries most weight with lovers of Wales is that, by offering compact, planned, accommodation for holiday-makers with pay, the camp will tend to safeguard Snowdonia itself and the adjacent coasts and valleys from sporadic hutmenting and shackwardness. Against it is a widespread dislike among Welshmen for having a holiday camp at all in the vicinity of Snowdon, or in the holy land of Lleyn; and the opposition of the hospitable people of Pwllheli to this organised competition. The issues are so far-reaching, involving the changing of a whole region's character by a private concern, though admittedly for a social purpose of national importance, that it illustrates perfectly the meaning of "positive" national planning. It is a case that should be decided by a public enquiry.

THE NEW HOUSE OF COMMONS

THE retention of English Gothic for the new House of Commons, though open to criticism, is proper in the circumstances and in view of the immaturity of the modern style. Indeed, a chromium-plated streamlined Chamber would be wholly alien, not only to the architectural character of Westminster, but to the tradition of continuity that is the essence of British government. But Sir Giles Scott's design greatly simplifies and improves upon the old, in general planning and accommodation, and the lighting, heating, and ventilation in which Dr. Oscar Faber utilises the great technical advances of recent years. The entire space below the Chamber, hitherto occupied by the inefficient heating system, is reconstructed to take two floors of committee and conference rooms; two long writing-rooms are added at gallery level above the voting lobbies either side of the Chamber; and a new office floor is provided over it in place of Barry's ridge roof (which was a vacant space above the visible ceiling). The new Chamber will be actually 2 ft. higher than the old. Its exterior was, and will be, scarcely visible, but the parapet height of the new walls

will be the same as that of the ridge of the former roof, so that the general roof level will be preserved externally. The new plan is most open to criticism on the Committee's decision to make no increase at all in the seating for Members, still restricted to 346, although there will be 640 of them in the next Parliament. While fully appreciating the need for preserving the "intimate, even conversational" character of the Chamber, it is scarcely credible that that would be sacrificed by providing an extra row of places on either side, particularly since it has been practicable to increase the gallery seating by 170, and since there is no question of re-using the old walls. That, however, is entirely a matter for the House to decide. In carrying out the Committee's instructions, Sir Giles Scott and his brother have provided a design that fully justifies their selection as architects and promises a much more attractive and stimulating, as well as more efficient, House of Commons.

THE PASTURES OF THE SEA

THE various transformations through which the green plants of the land pass before they finally appear upon the dining-table as roast beef or Stilton cheese are tolerably well understood. Few people know of the analogous processes by which the phytoplankton, microscopic plants which float in the upper layers of the sea, are trans'ated into Dover sole or caller herrin'. All life in the sea is nourished on them. They are first devoured by minute animals of similar size, these in turn by young fish and small swimming animals—the food in their turn of larger fish, crustaceans and molluscs. Unfortunately the sea pastures they compose, like the grass fields of the land, are not steady in production. They get too little sun in Winter, and in Summer they pine for lack of nitrogen and phosphorus at a time when we should expect them to be lush and luxuriant. Why not then fertilise the sea as the farmer does his fields? We might then expect rich fields of phytoplankton in Summer and a vast increase in the piscine productivity of an acre of sea. Dr. Gross of Edinburgh University, with the help of Imperial Chemical Industries, has been trying the plan out in the enclosed waters of Loch Craighin on the west coast of Scotland. From March 1942 the loch was fertilised with sodium nitrate and superphosphate. Plaice and small flounders were set free in the experimental enclosure. The results show astonishing increases in growth; so great in fact that it appears that a flounder will reach marketable size in fertilised waters in three years instead of the normal six. The experiments are now being extended to Kyle Scotnish, an area of water which has immediate access to the open sea.

OUR BUILDING INHERITANCE

ARE we progressing in architecture, asks Mr. W. H. Godfrey in his new book *Our Building Inheritance*. (Faber, 10s. 6d.). Have we not degenerated alarmingly, from the level of home making outstandingly maintained till the beginning of the nineteenth century? In material comforts and mechanical equipment, yes, of course we have progressed. But these new necessities tend to "focus the mind on material conditions and crowd out all thoughts of form and design," with the result that the popular ideal is progressively becoming that of an untidy mass of luxurious hovels instead of a neighbourly community of civilised homes. Much more could of course be done to preserve what we cannot possibly replace; it is absurd that sanitary inspectors should have the power to condemn beautiful Tudor houses. But in new building too the old standards of modest comfort and good sense exemplified in a hundred illustrations of charming little houses not only can be carried on but, Mr. Godfrey believes, are inarticulately desired, just as much as community centres and planned kitchens, by many people. The elements of our tradition were rightly insisted on in the competition for rural workers' cottages held by the Northamptonshire Women's Institutes. We are glad to see that a selection of these—which includes some of the best produced in recent years—has now been published as a pamphlet (Northants F.W.I., 1s., 33, Mare Fair, Northampton).

A COUNTRYMAN'S NOTES . . .

By

Major C. S. JARVIS

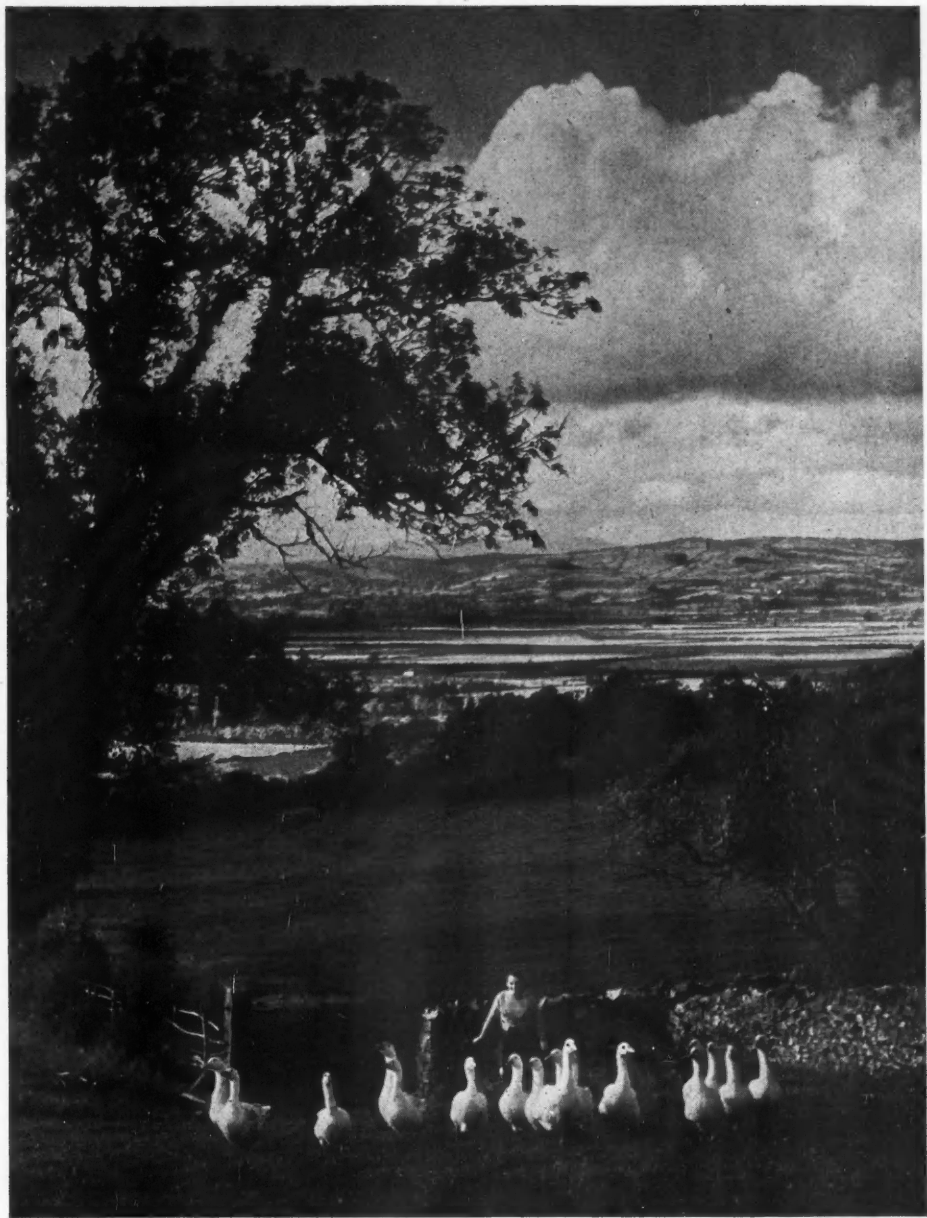
RECENTLY a family argument arose as to whether honesty in dogs is not more or less dependent on their variety: that is to say, some breeds are naturally honest and require no training, whereas in others this sterling quality is not endemic and in-bred and instruction in the laws of *meum* and *tuum* has to be imparted. It was stated that all the Scottish breeds—West Whites, Scotties, Cairns and others—are born into the world with a high standard of integrity, but that, among others, bull-terriers, fox-terriers, and greyhounds are prone to theft if not restrained in their puppyhood.

As I have never owned a bull-terrier I cannot give any opinion on this attractive variety, but a highly-bred fox-terrier I once possessed was a habitual thief whenever the opportunity offered. The nearest thing to a greyhound with which I have come in contact was a saluki from a Beduin tent, the occupants of which were confirmed camel and sheep thieves. This saluki, my property for ten years, was the perfect gentleman in all things, and his standard was so high that I often wondered if I was really fit to live with him.

MANY years ago I was owned by a most attractive Irish terrier bitch whose one failing (I am sorry to say it, after hearing that Miss H. V. Beamish writes on another page about the superior qualities of bitches) was greed, and, as in those days I was usually with my battalion, she had the finest opportunities, beginning her long day of self-indulgence at the butcher's shop for the cutting-up ceremony, visiting my company first and then all the others at dinner, and coming to the end of the perfect day at the sergeants' and officers' messes, with short visits to the regimental institute. At home, where rations were naturally much shorter, she never actually stole, but she put ideas into the cat's head, usually on Sunday nights when the cold supper was laid out in the dining-room. Apparently the Irish terrier would suggest to the cat that there was some mighty good food waiting consumption in the dining-room, whereupon the obedient cat would drag the mayonnaised fish and cold chicken from the table to the floor. After this regrettable episode the only possible thing a decent-minded dog can do is to tidy up, and leave the floor as brightly polished as before.

THE four Scotties I have had from time to time have all been so scrupulously honest that I find it difficult to believe that any dog will steal. The present representative of this race, who holds sway to-day, sits in the car during the morning's shopping excursion, with the week's ration of beef protruding from its war-time paper wrapping on one side of him, a fish of unknown origin doing the same on the other, a basket of naked rock cakes and scones under his nose and his own portion of bones sticking out of a bag on the floor. If by any chance I looked into the car, and found that some of the provender had been eaten, I might possibly suspect any of the respectable residents of the town from the local J.P.s. downwards, but it would never occur to me for one moment that the Scottie was responsible.

As proof of the extent to which "times are changed and we are changed in them" it is interesting to read the local newspaper, and discover the number of actions for which one may be prosecuted now, but which in the past



J. Hardman

THE GOOSE GIRL. AT BRIGSTEER, NEAR KENDAL, WESTMORLAND

would have ranked as the day's good deed. When a man caused two blades of corn to grow where one grew previously, or scored a success with some new agricultural product, he was warmly applauded, and received some recognition of his services to the cause of agriculture. Now I see that a Worcestershire farmer, aged 83, has been brought up before the local Bench for growing canary seed without a licence. I am under the impression that canary seed is a sub-tropical growth at least, so that its production in this country, in this Summer of all Summers, represents an achievement of no mean order. In other times the successful cultivator of this delicate growth might have been awarded a medal from some horticultural society, with probably a bar added to it in recognition of his advanced age, but to-day he is fined £10.

A LETTER from a Nigerian correspondent, which appeared in COUNTRY LIFE of October 27, describing how the African natives dye their chicks carmine, green or purple to protect them from hawks, is a reminder of the extent to which wild life is deceived by colour, and colour alone. The birds of prey connect the small chick always with white or pale yellow feathering, and do not recognise the same bird when it is gaudily attired; but I do not think we suffer from hawks sufficiently in this country to go to such lengths as distemper our "day-olds" with assorted colours.

I remember that way back in Victorian days street hawkers of caged birds were sup-

posed to deceive purchasers by selling them sparrows dyed yellow to resemble canaries, but I never came across a case of this fraud. Mixed up in the jumble of unwanted oddments at the back of my otherwise inefficient memory are the words of an old music hall song of those days, which was set to the tune of *Coming Thro' the Rye*. One verse describes how a canary was bought at the door, but the bird never sang as expected, and the explanation of this came in the last line: "We found some old cock-sparrow's feathers coming through the dye!"

THE only dyed birds I have ever seen were displayed at a small village show which we organised in my desert Province with the idea of encouraging the improvement of stock and agriculture generally, and the local Arabs, who were full of the competitive spirit but who failed to grasp the object of the show, decorated all their birds and animals with the idea of calling special attention to their exhibits. Hens were shown with broods of twelve chicks in startling colours of different shades, Muscovy ducks wore bibs and bead necklaces, cocks were displayed with ear-rings in their wattles and lace fichus round their necks, and the lambs appeared clad in pull-overs and trousers. This exhibition caused considerable amusement to everyone, except the Egyptian veterinary officer who was charged with the judging. He failed to see any humour in the situation and refused to look at any animal until it had been de-bagged so that he could see its points.

LLEYN: THE FURTHEST LAND OF WALES

[The Llein Peninsula of North Wales is the scene of a vigorous controversy over the proposed establishment of a holiday camp in the neighbourhood of Pwllheli, referred to in an Editorial Note on page 852.—Ed.]

Written and Illustrated by
WILL F. TAYLOR



1.—BARDSEY ISLAND, OFF THE TIP OF LLEYN

WHEN the map of Wales is studied, probably what first holds the eye is the bold arm stretching out from the roots of Snowdon and pointing fingers over the sea. So clearly defined is this shape that it was named Llein, that is "the peninsula." To the English-speaking it is tautologically The Llein Peninsula.

Structurally Llein shares in the elements of the near-by island of Anglesey; that is, most of the two lands is a low plateau, the worn-down roots of high mountains. The island has been called the Mother of Wales because its farmers could grow corn which the mountains could not. Throughout centuries of struggle to keep alive Welsh nationality and life, the great stronghold was the Snowdon Mountains. The enemy coming from the west, Roman, Norman, Saxon, English, knocked often in vain against the crags, and beyond the mountains Anglesey and Llein grew corn. When Edward I determined to end the struggle finally, he brought the Cinque Ports fleet and then built the latest thing in fortresses at Carnarvon (Fig. 7) and Criccieth to rule the Llein which he had conquered but which still remains thoroughly Welsh in speech and life. A few years ago when bombing practice was carried out there some extremists took drastic action in protest, and to-day the establishment of a holiday camp is also objected to as opposed to the local spirit.



2.—THE NORTH COAST OF LLEYN. Peullach Bay, Llangwnadl

Off the tip of the Peninsula is the island of Bardsey which was such a sacred place of pilgrimage that two visits to it were accounted as the equal of one pilgrimage to Rome. The road most used by pilgrims ran along the north coast of Lleyn from Carnarvon and became known as the Saints' Road. After a comfortable march from Carnarvon the pilgrim came to Clynnogfawr, where what Leland calls "the fayrest Chirch yn ol Cairmarvonshire" held the relics of a renowned saint, Beuno, who founded a monastery here about 610. On the south side of the church (Fig. 4) and linked to it by a vaulted passage closed by massive doors at each end is St. Beuno's Chapel. This held his shrine and may be on the site of his original cell. In the church is St. Beuno's chest, solid and iron bound; and also powerful and expanding dog-tongs to master unruly sheep-dogs and remove them from the church. In a near-by field a few stones provide a memory of an earlier faith. It is a cromlech, a monument of that megalithic civilisation which built with great stores. The custom arose in places in the western Mediterranean, and spread from the ocean shores of Iberia without doubt by sea, to Brittany and beyond to the western shores of Britain and to the Baltic, perhaps by the most daring leap of all from the Orkney Islands. This was bold voyaging for Stone Age pilots 4,000 years ago. There do not seem to have been great contemporary migrations of peoples. To quote a recent authority: "the dissemination of megaliths can be likened to that of a religion, accomplished by a comparatively small number of 'missionaries' who made converts of, and came to dominate, the local population of many lands" (*Prehistoric Britain*. J. and C. Hawkes).

At Clynnog the land is rising to the mountain group of the Rivals (Figs. 5 and 6) and more old stones on one of the peaks may carry the mind back to the time when the religion of Christ was coming to a land that has always welcomed it. These are the remains of the



(Top) 3.—ABERDARON, WHENCE PILGRIMS SET FORTH FROM LLEYN

(Middle) 4.—CLYNNOGFAWR. PILGRIMAGE CHURCH OF ST. BEUNO

On the left is the chapel which held the saints' shrine

(Bottom) 5.—LLEYN LANDSCAPE NEAR PWLLHELI

With the Rivals in the distance

famous Tre'r Ceiri, the "town of the giants," with impressive ramparts and gateways round the many hut foundations.

This town was probably in use in the later Stone Age and on through Roman to those unsettled times when Wales had conflicting intercourse with Ireland. Many Irish came to Wales to settle, but others came to raid and to carry off the Welsh to slavery; some came as Christian missionaries. St. Patrick himself was a Welsh boy carried off to slavery in Antrim. In such times the seas were scanned anxiously and there is no better look-out in Britain than the Rival peaks. From here Lleyn and Anglesey seem to spread out like a map and all the heights of Wales stand around the vast sweep of Cardigan Bay.

The Rivals (the name is a corruption of Yr Eifl, "the forks") do not reach 2,000 ft.; yet rising sheer from the sea they make majesty with their modest altitude and clear profile, and they dominate all Lleyn. They have the romantic character of those isolated and shapely mountains which in like manner rise from lowland cultures, the Eildon Hills of Tweedside, Criffel over the Solway levels, or Benachie from the bleak fields of Buchan.

The Saints' Road climbs high among the Rivals and then drops to the lower farm lands and comes to Nevin, beside the sea. Here in 1284 Edward I held a stately tournament to celebrate his conquest of Wales. It is a pleasant countryside here in central Lleyn and perhaps what Mr. A. G. Bradley wrote 50 years ago is still true: "A look of thrift and humble comfort reigns everywhere, from beside the briery hedges and flowery lanes of the lower levels to the bare white homesteads, that gleam amid the tracery of stone walls upon the green hillsides." Mr. Bradley also points out certain resemblances to the landscape of Ireland.

This coast of Nevin has a wide simple sweep but from its western horn the coast changes character, and on wards to Braich-y-Pwll, the final promontory of the peninsula, though of no dramatic scale, has beauty of detail and sandy bays. The rocks themselves belong

6.—THE RIVALS, ACROSS NEVIN BAY

to the same series as the immensely old rocks of Anglesey.

So beside the heathery shoulders of Braich-y-Pwll the pilgrim on the Saints' Road came to the little cove beyond which a boat could take him to the holy island among the tides. By the water's edge in the cove is a wishing well, Ffynnon Fair. The ritual was to retain unspilt and unswallowed a mouthful of well water, while one climbed to St. Mary's Church on the hillside.

The Celtic Church was deeply devoted to the ideals of monasticism, organised on the early system of the eastern Mediterranean where holy men retired to the desert and lived in groups, each in his own hut. Here among the islands of the Atlantic borders the desert was best found in some lonely islet among the wild tides and swell. Iona and Lindisfarne are famous for their saints. Ynys Enlli, "the island of the Current," the Welsh name for Bardsey Island (Fig. 1), was the holiest of the Irish Sea, even if its traditional score of the relics of 20,000 saints in its soil is an exaggeration. Another tradition is that Merlin landed there

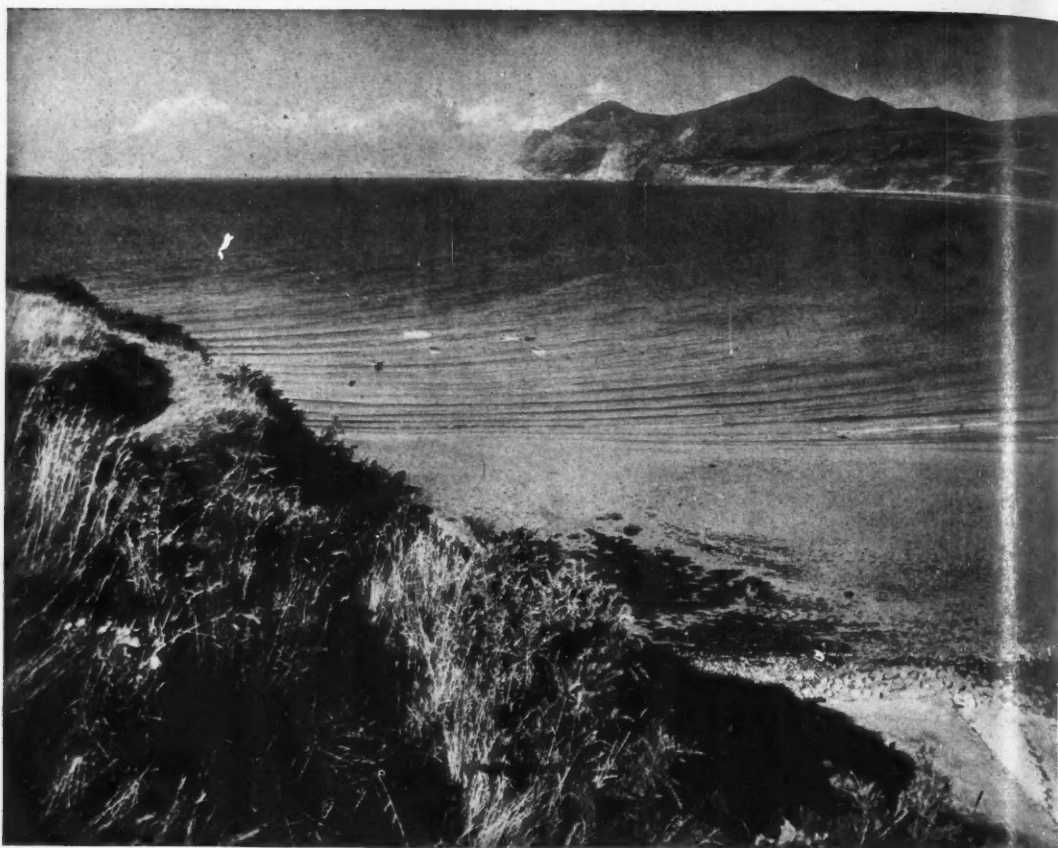
with the 13 mysteries of Britain. The island has long been ignored by rate- and tax-collectors and ruled more or less patriarchally by its farmer "king."

Sheltered by the cliffs at the tip of the peninsula is the compact settlement of Aber-

daron (Fig. 3) which was an alternative landing place for the pilgrims. No doubt it might have been, at least in pre-motor days, "the remotest village in Wales." But it did produce a man, Richard Jones, known as Dick of Aberdaron, who had at least the apparatus of scholarship.

He spoke, it is said, 35 languages, and compiled dictionaries. He was himself incredibly unkempt and filthy and his ragged clothes were stuffed with books.

The southern coast of the Llyn has magnificent views across Cardigan Bay, perhaps the loneliest waters around southern Britain. The modern pilgrim should seek out the church at Llanengan and enjoy the rich detail of the screen and loft and the other fittings with which Welsh piety and art have adorned it.



7.—CARNAVON CASTLE

BUILT BY
EDWARD I WITH
THE OBJECT OF
DOMINATING
LLEYN

MACHINES THAT BREATHE

By LAURENCE WHISTLER

THERE are still in England to this day a few windmills that work, and curiously enough they seem to owe some of their moderate good health to the war itself, this streamlined national effort, which, to gain its ends, dare not overlook even the most leisurely and temperamental of machines. You may find them in the Fens, and on each side of the disillusioned Trent, and in other places, for all I know. They belong in flat and gently undulating country—country which is conscious of the sky and over which the sky seems somehow huger and nobler and more eventful than elsewhere.

Observed for the first time at a distance, a working windmill is rather startling to modern eyes. It awakes conflicting ideas. It looks childish, yet formidable: small against cloud and distance, yet large enough beside some nondescript low building—perhaps the miller's house—which you can see beneath it. It seems to lend the landscape the innocence of a Dutch tile, and yet, at the same time, it may remind one of something unpleasant. Of what? Of a falling aeroplane perhaps, revolving with horrible slow helplessness towards the ground.

All these are visual impressions, and it is only when you have come near enough to doubt no longer if the thing is "big," that it begins to impress you in another sense. The sails wheeling up into the sky, or plunging down past cloud and chimney-pot and apple-tree, dipping almost to the height of a man, then swerving up again, are revolving audibly, with an intermittent creak and groan and rattle.

The mill sounds like a sailing ship in full career, and the miller is its master. He speaks to you of the amount of "cloth" on his sails, and of how he can control it constantly from the ground by opening or closing all the canvas slats together, while the axle turns. He has his rudder too, or, to change the metaphor, his automatic pilot; for so one might describe the fan on the side farthest from the sails, which keeps them always at right angles to the wind, no matter how the wind may change. Thus, to stop the mill, he has only to "take off all the cloth" and let the wind pass through. Then he can gradually bring all to a standstill by tightening the brake on the great toothed driving-wheel at the top—that tilted wheel which one often sees outlined against the sky in ruined mills, long after sails and cap and fan have fallen away.

The older mills were of the wooden type familiar to English children, if only in pictures. Mill and sails were built as one, and to catch a new wind the whole edifice had to swing round on a central pivot, supported on splayed-out legs. The newer type came into general use in the later eighteenth century, I believe, and it is a work of much more dignity, not a contrivance but a building, and one of considerable charm and honest merit. A tall circular tower of brick was erected, the lower part well raked for greater strength, and this tower was crowned with an excellent ogee cap or dome of wood that finished in a frivolous and wholly Georgian ball. This dome is free to revolve, and revolve it must whenever a changing wind strikes the fan obliquely and causes it to turn, for the fan is geared to the mechanism of the dome, and through this projects, at a slant, the axle of the

sails. Thus the sails are for ever kept at the best angle by the caprices of the wind itself.

Mills like this continued to be built, or re-built, throughout the last century, with only local or minor variations in design. Quite a number date from the Napoleonic wars, and there is something about them—a certain bleak candour, hardly more than a family expression—which reminds you of the Martello towers along what we recently called, again, our invasion coast. But these towers are pacific, the waves in the corn wash nothing dangerous towards their tarred brickwork, and they

grey-white bloom. It's in the air too, a very fine mist, a visible and pleasant fragrance.

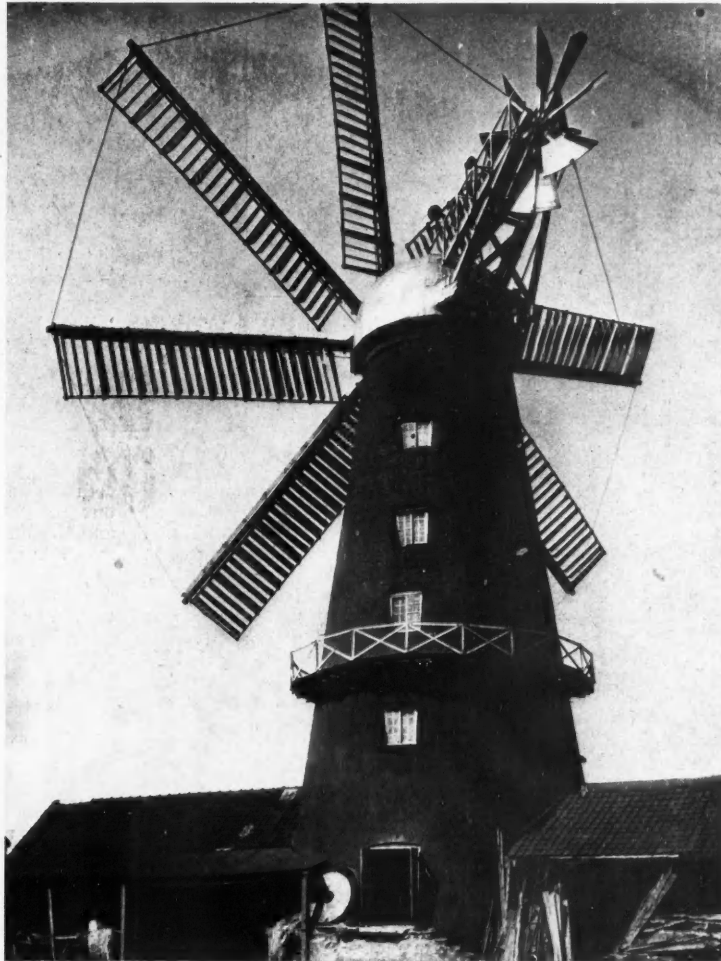
If you climb higher in the mill you may perhaps be accompanied by a cat, running up the ladders in front of you, the true caretaker of the mill who is seldom to be found anywhere else. Here on this floor are the stones in their wooden casings, one pair perhaps silent and two at work, the grain lazily funnelling down into the centre, and a light breeze lifting the mote-laden air. Higher up is the floor where the sacks are emptied into the chutes, and higher still the driving mechanism under the cap. It is dark here, but a trap-door can be opened just behind the sails, and there, through those prodigious revolutions, is more of the flat country than you expected to see, and there too is the weather, before it arrives.

For the mill, from its gay ball downwards, is aware of the weather and in tune with it. And the miller is a craftsman whose medium is the most unpredictable in the world. When the equinoctial gales are blowing, he will use only a fraction of that power, by partly opening his sails that would otherwise be wrenched from their sockets; and even so, the sacks will be filled about as fast as he can handle them. But when the mill stands utterly becalmed, he can only dig in his garden and be patient, or carry out necessary repairs; and a good miller can make and fit his own sails. Then the wind gets up, and he must work all day and night as well, hurrying from floor to floor by the light of one gusty candle. And always, from hour to hour, as the wind varies, the mill responds. The stones turn quicker, the racket swells and rises in pitch, the sacks fill a little faster—and then the energy is gone, and all that thunder decays.

Of course windmills are "quaint," and so are maypoles on village greens, and kissing-gates, and all the stock-in-trade of antiquarianism. But they are more interesting than that. You have seen how a bird crossing the window of a dark room causes the daylight to blink? The same effect may be observed in a mill when sail after sail dips past the single window on every floor. It ought to be monotonous and irritating,

and yet it is not, for two reasons—the speed is not great, and it is always, however slightly, varying. For the mind cannot tolerate monotony. The mind and hand have created, with the help of only the simplest tools—chisel, brush and pencil—all the finest amenities of living, and yet the hand can repeat no movement more than a few times, and can accurately repeat no single movement at all. Accuracy, speed, economy of effort, these are not the attributes of the human spirit, which is uneconomical, devoted to variety, and—let it be affirmed again and again to-day—slow, slow in growth. The brilliance of the machine endlessly doing at high speed its one, inhuman, absolutely inartistic, and in truth, irreligious thing, is an affront to that spirit.

These mills are merely an unimportant survival from an age when machines were little more than elaborated tools, not greatly in advance of human standards of efficiency. They are uneconomical, ridiculously slow, reliant on the still undisciplined heavens. One imagines that they cannot long outlast the special needs of this war.



THE UNIQUE EIGHT-SAILED MILL AT HECKINGTON, LINCOLNSHIRE, BUILT IN 1830

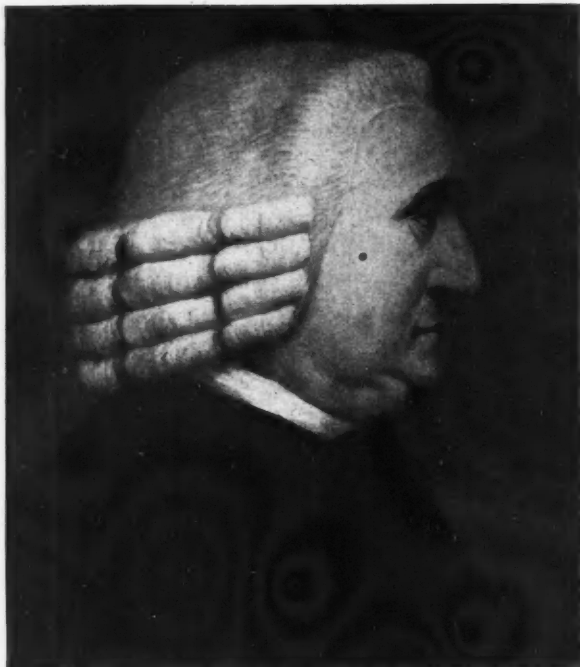
look out of four or five little square white windows, one above another, which invite your intrusion.

Inside, the immediate impression is undoubtedly one of sound, and such a mixture of sounds as you have hardly heard before, this creaking, humming, grumbling, whispering and wheezing. On the floor above, the heavy stones can be heard, shuddering and rasping together. Here underneath are the governors placidly revolving, and with the same lovely moderation of speed the ground meal is flowing out of the square-shaped wooden funnel into a sack. Put your hand in the flow and let the meal pile up on it, in its leisurely manner, grey and very soft. What modern "process" dare you interrupt in this way, now that all machines are dangerous and brutally swift? Everything here seems made of kindly material, of wood, or leather, or rope. Even each metal cog is meshed with one of wood to soften the noise. Rubbed wooden things have the same look and feel as the trolleys in the British Museum reading-room, worn by ten thousand books. And every ledge is dusted with the

HENRY HOLLAND (1745-1806)

THE FAMILY CIRCLE OF A GEORGIAN ARCHITECT

By DOROTHY STROUD



(Left)

HENRY HOLLAND SENIOR.

ARTIST
UNKNOWN



(Right)

MARY, WIFE OF
HENRY HOLLAND SENIOR.

ARTIST
UNKNOWN

THE year 1945 will see the two-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Henry Holland, one of the most accomplished architects of the eighteenth century, but one to whom scant tribute has been paid. Coming in time between Robert Adam and John Nash, he never achieved their notoriety, though in some respects a better architect than either, and there are few side-lights, even in contemporary journals, on this handsome and talented man, accepted in the most exclusive of Whig circles, the friend of Fox and Sheridan and the Regent himself.

"Holland the Architect," wrote Farington in his *Diary*, "was the son of a Builder and had been a workman under his father." It is perfectly true that old Holland was a master-mason—one of those builder-contractor-architects to whom so much 17th- and 18th-century architecture is due, particularly in the larger towns. From him young Henry gained his intimate knowledge of building. In this he was like many of the best architects of his day, for Soane and Taylor, Leverton, Mylne, Carr, Essex, James Wyatt and Thomas Hardwicke were all sons of masons. But old Holland had not worked his way up from a humble walk of life: he came of a line of prosperous ancestors which can be traced back with certainty to the 1660s and probably to the end of the preceding century. Indeed it is evident that three generations of the family had been connected with building and house-property before Henry, the Regent's architect. Tradition in the family maintains that it was descended through Cornelius Holland the regicide.

This rather shadowy figure was born in 1599, and after matriculating at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, settled for a time in the City, for the registers of St. Laurence Pountney record that "James, son of Mr. Cornelius Holland" was baptised there in 1628. In all he was blessed with 10 children and considerable wealth, derived first from offices in the Royal Household, which brought him a grant of lands in Buckinghamshire; and subsequently from rewards "for services to Parliament"

during the Commonwealth. In 1655 his name turns up in the records of Holy Trinity Chapel, Knightsbridge, where Cornelius Holland and George Prime are cited as joint-governors. At the Restoration he fled to Lausanne, where he is said to have ended his days.

Of his children little is known save that one of them was the father of another Cornelius Holland who entered the world in 1662. This Cornelius, when he grew up, settled in Putney, where he bought some freehold property and interested himself in speculative building, and from that time onwards the Putney church registers, and those of Fulham on the opposite bank of the river, have numerous references to various ramifications of his family. He died in 1733, leaving five sons, including one christened after himself and another called Henry. In due

course the former handed on his name to a son, but there the succession of Corneliuses ends and the line of Henrys begins, for Henry also married, and his third child, born in 1712, received his father's christian name.

In view of his grandfather's interest in building it is not surprising that Henry, when he reached his teens, should have been apprenticed to that trade. It is even possible that his father before him may have established the firm at Fulham of which, in due course, he was to become owner, though for this there is no evidence. Whatever the early history of the firm, it was acquiring a growing reputation during the 1730s—a boom period for building, when the desire to improve burned in the breast of almost every owner of property. Holland, with his skill and good business acumen, rode on the crest of the wave, [and in 1739 we find him marrying Mary Byrom and settling down in one of the "very handsome, airy houses" situated in Church Row. In his spare time he went in for bell-ringing, and there is a framed record on the walls of the ringing chamber in Fulham Church which includes his name as seventh when the Society of Fulham Youths rang a complete peal of 10,080 bob majors in 6 hours 40 minutes on January 26, 1735. Nor was his interest in the church confined to bell-ringing, for he also served as churchwarden, and the minutes of the vestry meetings over a long course of years have reference to his activities in the parish.

In 1745 Mary Holland gave birth to her first son, later to become the architect. Two daughters, Margaret and Ann, had already arrived, and two more, Mary and Catherine, came in 1746 and 1752 respectively, so young Henry was sandwiched between four girls for eight years before a couple more boys completed the brood.

Fulham at this time still included the village of Hammersmith, a region beloved by gardeners and nurserymen for its fertility, proximity to London, and convenient situation on the Great West Road. It was here that, in 1751, Lancelot Brown, who had already acquired some measure of fame as a



LANCELOT ("CAPABILITY") BROWN. BY COSWAY

landscape gardener, and was to become familiar to succeeding generations as "Capability," came to reside with his wife and children—a family that was to become closely linked with the Hollands both in business and in friendship.

Brown was three years younger than Holland senior and was at the time embarking on his first architectural venture, Lord Coventry's new house at Croome. Building was therefore a common interest between the two men, while young Henry and his four sisters found kindred spirits in John and Bridget and Lancelot junior. In 1761 Brown and Holland were both working at Bowood, the former altering the grounds and the latter carrying out Robert Adam's schemes for the house; and in the same year Brown notes in his account book that he paid £234 13s. to Holland for the garden wall at Ashridge.

Four years later Brown's original plans for altering Lord Palmerston's house at Broadlands were executed by Holland in collaboration with Deval, another noted mason, and Hobcroft, a carpenter of great skill, both of whose names appear elsewhere in Brown's accounts. Flambrards, a house subsequently incorporated in the buildings of Harrow School, was another place where Brown passed on some £3,000 to Holland for his work.

Henry Holland senior was not solely occupied with executing the designs of others, and during the 1760s he acted as architect for two or three houses in his own neighbourhood of Fulham. One of these was High Elms House, subsequently known as Park House, which he built for Mr. John Powell of the Pay Office, Whitehall, in 1763; another was Colehill House, built for James Madden "in the Italian style." Both houses were demolished during the spate of development at the end of the nineteenth century, and are remembered only by the names which they gave to Colehill Lane and Elm Park Gardens.

If anything were needed to testify to the prosperity and solidity of the Hollands' position at this time, it is surely to be found in the portraits of himself and his wife which have happily survived. They reveal a charming couple in late middle age: the shrewd and vigorous man of business and his spouse, a comfortable matron whom one can well imagine as the mother of a large and flourishing family.

It was in this atmosphere of building that



BRIDGET HOLLAND (NEE BROWN) WITH HER YOUNGER CHILDREN, FRANCES AND LANCELOT.

BY JOHN RUSSELL

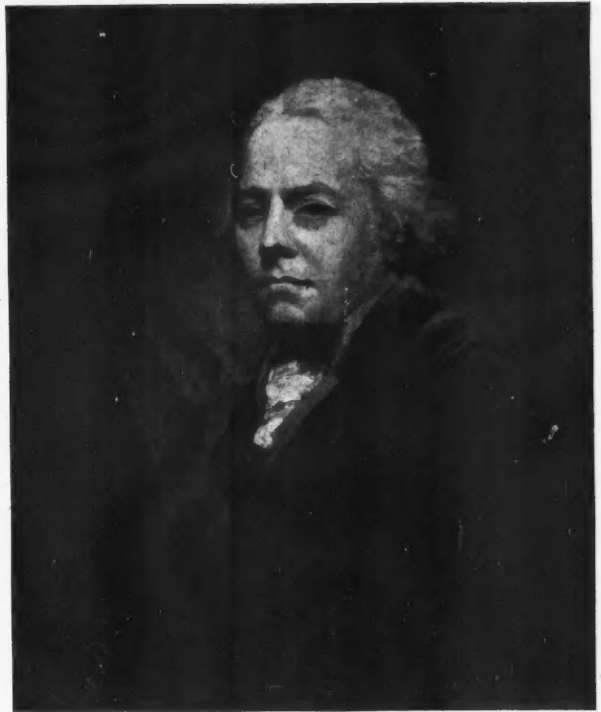
young Henry Holland was reared. From his earliest childhood he had been steeped in the knowledge of how to handle brick and stone, and as he grew up it became apparent that he had a more than ordinary bent for design. His first responsible task was to supervise the building of Battersea Bridge in 1771, executed by his father's firm in collaboration with an old-established firm of carpenters, Messrs. Phillips, who had erected Putney Bridge nearly half a century before. At this point Lancelot Brown, whose own sons were not in the least inclined to follow in their father's landscaping or architectural footsteps, seems to have taken young Henry under his wing as a partner, and introduced him to his large circle of influential friends and clients. "Capability" was getting on in years, and was a martyr to chronic asthma, so it was natural that he should welcome an able assistant to whom he could assign some of the architectural work which was often part of his commissions. It was a happy alliance, that continued after Holland had become a fully-fledged architect, and was in fact terminated only by Brown's sudden death in 1783.

In 1772 Holland set up in practice in Mayfair, and almost immediately afterwards an aspiring but impecunious youth named John Soane, some eight years Holland's junior, arrived at the office to work for a salary of about £60 a year. He appears to have remained there until 1778, when he won the Kings' travelling studentship. But the friendship formed with Holland, and particularly with Henry's cousin Richard, was to have no small effect on his life. Some years later Holland took another brilliant young man, Charles Tatham, into the office, and subsequently allowed him £60 a year for three years so that he might continue his studies in Italy.

Henry married his childhood's friend, Bridget Brown, on February 11, 1773. "Capability" gave his daughter a handsome dowry, and the wedding took place at St. George's, Hanover Square, the young couple settling down in a house in Hertford Street. It is probable that between 1773 and 1775 Holland spent some time in France, for his subsequent work was to evince a decided Gallic flavour. Moreover, he introduced the art of graining and marbling then popular in Paris, and became interested in the use of pisé, translating Cointeraux's work, *Traité sur la Construction des Manufactures et des Maisons de Compagne*, all of which points to a knowledge which could scarcely have been gained without visiting the country.

In 1775 he was at work with Brown on Cadlands, a charming little house built for Robert Drummond on the banks of the Solent; and in the same year they carried out alterations at Luton Hoo for Lord Bute, as well as at his London house, No. 73, South Audley Street. Then, in 1777, Holland produced his first masterpiece, Brooks's Club.

Perhaps it was the unquenchable sporting instinct of the members of this Whig stronghold which led them to fancy a comparative outsider for the building of their new premises at a time when



HENRY HOLLAND THE ARCHITECT. BY OPIE

Adam's "gingerbread and sippets of embroidery" were the rage. Holland certainly justified their expectations, evolving a new and subtle form of classicism that was at once masculine yet refined, exquisite in its detail yet never over-ornamental. The success of Brooks's led to the long line of commissions which included Althorp and Wimbledon Park House for Lord Spencer; additions to Woburn; the re-building of Southill, whose owner, Samuel Whitbread, was one of his closest friends; a new suite of rooms at Broadlands; Wenvoe Castle in Glamorgan (his only excursion into the Gothic style); and above all, Carlton House, where the Prince of Wales's delight in his architect's conception of a royal residence was equalled only by his reluctance to settle the resulting account.

In 1780 Holland, following the practice of his forbears, invested some of his earnings in developing property. He purchased 100 acres of land from Lord Cadogan and built Hans Place, Cadogan Place, and several pairs of houses on the west side of Sloane Street, reserving part for his own house, the Pavilion, and its surrounding gardens which his father-in-law helped to lay out. From the few remaining original houses in Hans Place it is just possible to glean some idea of how charming this group in particular must have been, with its well-proportioned façades and excellent iron-work, before being swamped by an overflow of Pont Street mansions at the end of the last century.

Popular as he was, Holland's private life, like that of "Capability," has remained obscure, though we know that his domestic circle was an eminently happy one over which his much-loved Bridget presided with charm and intelligence. He died on June 17, 1806, leaving his drawings and papers (which Soane tried unsuccessfully to acquire) to his son-in-law Henry Rowles. Of his seven children, only two were boys. The first was christened Henry, and the second Lancelot, but neither of them was attracted to their father's profession. Henry—a strikingly handsome boy, to judge from Opie's portrait—became M.P. for Okehampton and died unmarried. Lancelot entered the Army and subsequently settled at Langley Farm, Beckenham. This charming colonnaded stucco house disappeared many years ago, but a small water-colour of it drawn by Mrs. Holland survives. Their son, Henry Lancelot Holland, became Governor of the Bank of England in 1863, and was a grandfather of the late Colonel Henry Holland, to whom the writer is grateful for permission to reproduce these portraits of his distinguished ancestors.



1.—THE EAST FRONT ACROSS THE LAKE MADE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

BOURNE PARK, KENT—II

THE HOME OF SIR JOHN PRESTIGE

The changes made to the William and Mary house in 240 years by successive occupants can be traced in detail. One of the longest tenancies was Sir Horace Mann's at the end of the eighteenth century

By CHRISTOPHER HUSSEY

THE widowed Lady Aucher who built the stately house of Bourne about 1700 for her infant son did so, no doubt, in the maternal confidence that he would transmit house and name to generations of posterity. But Sir Hewitt Aucher, whose christian name was her maiden name, died a bachelor of 40 in 1726, and so

was succeeded by his sister Mrs. Corbett, who bore her husband five girls but no boy. These daughters were thus coheiresses, and of them Catherine, the eldest, married Stephen Beckingham of Grays Inn, as his second wife, who occupied Bourne as squire till his death in 1756.

Stephen Beckingham's first marriage, to Mary Cox in 1729, is the subject of one of Hogarth's earliest and most delightful "conversation pieces," now in the Metropolitan Museum, New York, and last seen in England at the Conversation Pieces Exhibition at 25, Park Lane in 1930. Beckingham came of a Wiltshire family, of which an earlier Stephen acquired property in Essex in 1543, building Beckingham Hall in Tolleshunt Darcy (see *English Homes*—II, i), but subsequently established in London. The bridegroom's father, Ralph Beckingham, was also of Grays Inn, as was his son, another Stephen. The latter, whose education at Westminster and Trinity, Oxford, culminated in a lengthy Grand Tour, lived for the most part in London, where he had a house in Knightsbridge or latterly at Ivy House, Hampton Court, where he died in 1813, leaving an only daughter, the Hon. Mrs. Montagu. She, in 1821, left the Hogarth

picture to Elizabeth Gregory, a daughter of the bridegroom by Catherine Corbett, from whom it passed to her relatives the Deedes family of Saltwood Castle.

Another picture, probably painted for Stephen Beckingham the younger, is Richard Wilson's landscape of the park and house, now in the collection of Sir George Leon.

Bourne was let by the younger Stephen Beckingham for many years to Sir Horace Mann. The Mann family is best remembered now in the person of Horace Walpole's friend and correspondent, Horace Mann, British Envoy at Florence. Yet they loomed large in 18th-century Kent where they formed a large estate comprising Linton (near Maidstone), Sissinghurst, and Boughton Malherbe, the old home of the Wottons. They also were of East Anglian origin, Robert Mann handling much of Sir Robert Walpole's business and buying the Linton estate in Anne's reign. The second of his sons became the Envoy at Florence, and, on his brother Edward Mann's death in 1740, succeeded to the Kentish estates. But, a confirmed bachelor and Florentine, he made them over to his nephew. It was to him that a baronetcy, conferred on his uncle for long years of service in Florence, also came when the elder Horace died. He is the Sir Horace Mann whom Hasted describes as being the tenant of Bourne. He had been living here before his uncle made Linton over to him in 1775, and continued to do so after his accession to the actual head of the family. It was at Bourne, in 1773, that he got up the famous cricket match between Kent and Surrey for £1,000. The home team lost and Surrey triumphantly carried off the stakes, although with Horace Mann was the young Duke of Dorset who, staking a like sum nine years later, challenged and beat an All England Eleven on the Knole field. At Bourne the old tree under which the scorer sat is still pointed out in the park to the east of the house.

Sir Horace Mann lived on for 40 years after the date of the cricket match, but gave up the tenancy some years before his death. Carey's *Itinerary* (1828 edition) gives the



2.—HOGARTH'S PICTURE OF THE MARRIAGE OF STEPHEN BECKINGHAM, LATER OF BOURNE PARK, AND HIS FIRST WIFE MARY COX. At St. Benet's, Paul's Wharf. 1729. Metropolitan Museum, New York



(Above) 3.—THE
DRAWING-ROOM

Originally the dining-room with its panelling, removed in 1848, reinstated, and original chimney-piece with bevelled mirror. It is furnished with walnut, lacquer and needlework contemporary with the house

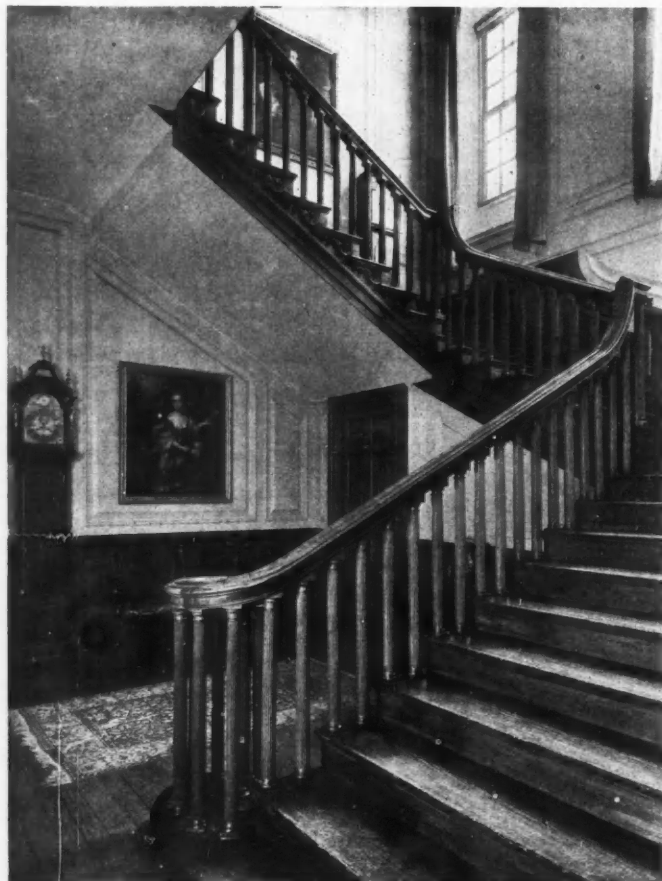


(Right) 4.—THE
LIBRARY

Containing a notable collection of clocks

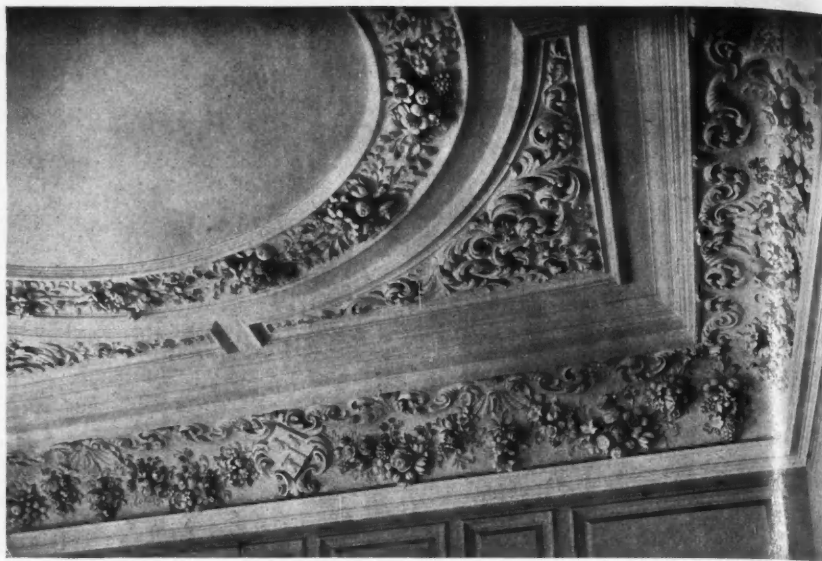
Rev. E. Smith as the occupant of Bourne Place. In 1841 the property belonged to Mrs. Beckingham, an aged widow living in Dover, when Mr. Matthew Bell leased the small house known as Oswalds in Bishopsbourne with a hope of purchasing the freehold of Bourne at the old lady's death. But there was another eager would-be purchaser. At neighbouring Bifrons lived the aged dowager Marchioness of Conyngham, by the favour of George IV very wealthy and much alive to her importance. She disliked the idea of any considerable freeholder being within a large radius of her domain and considered that she had the refusal of Bourne on Mrs. Beckingham's death in 1844. The executors, however, had other ideas, put up the estate to private tender, offers to be sent in sealed envelopes, the highest of which would be accepted, and found that Mr. Bell's exceeded the Marchioness's by £150. So, after 300 years, Bourne passed by purchase away from the descendants of Sir Anthony Aucher.

Bourne seems to have the capacity to inspire affectionate care in its possessors, and the new owner methodically entered all records and traditions relating to the place in a MS. volume still preserved in the house. He also employed W. A. Nesfield to make some well-advised alterations to the grounds in the Georgian landscape tradition, as described last week, and the younger John Shaw, an architect of repute, to carry out repairs and re-arrangement of the house in 1848. These were conservative and sympathetic for the period, and much less than Shaw's original proposal which involved the addition of much early Victorian ornament. But within, a curious distaste for the wainscot which lined every important room, upstairs and downstairs, was evinced, and regret expressed that cost prevented its removal "throughout." On the walls of the exceptionally fine staircase elaborate stucco-work trophies of arms and emblems were, unfortunately, judged to be "in the worst possible taste" and removed. They were



6.—THE STAIRCASE

A rare Queen Anne design with walnut columns for balusters



5.—THE STAIRCASE CEILING. Queen Anne plasterwork

probably like those surviving at Powderham Castle and Mawley Hall, in which case they would have been additions to the original decoration of the 1730-40s by the elder Stephen Beckingham. Some carved wood rococo chimneypieces, one of them very elaborate, were probably introduced by the younger on his succession after 1756.

The staircase itself (Fig. 6) is an admirable and unusual example of Queen Anne carpentry, with fluted walnut columns for balusters and newels. Their use as newels, in conjunction with turned balusters, was common—to be found at Barham Court near by, for instance. But their use throughout, with capitals of Ionic and Doric character, is unusual. It occurs again in the staircase of Hawnes, Bedfordshire, built about 1725.

The ceiling (Fig. 5), as of the morning-room also, has elaborate stucco enrichment, in this case of an oval wreath with scrolled spandrels and a cove hung with floral festoons and four armorial shields. The latter bear the Aucher and Hewitt arms, except that over the windows, where, the plasterwork being in decay, the opportunity of its renewal in 1848 was taken to substitute a shield of the Bell arms. The morning-room ceiling (Fig. 7) is more advanced in design: well-modelled reliefs of children, representing the Seasons, are introduced into the corners, but the character and execution of the scrollwork, though disposed with more freedom than in the traditional pattern of the staircase ceiling, can be matched piece by piece there, leaving no doubt that the

same craftsman executed both. The cornices of several other rooms are similarly decorated.

In the spacious days of a hundred years ago, the compact original plan was found too meagre. And since, with striking prescience, Sir John Prestige, on coming into possession of the estate, largely reverted to it with a view to making the house a manageable modern home, it is worth tracing the processes of expansion and contraction (Fig. 8). Lady Aucher devoted the whole north end of the ground floor to office quarters: to the right of the hall was a small study with a passage behind it to the servants' hall; in the north-west corner was the kitchen and pantry. Corresponding to the hall on the west side was the original dining-room, with the morning-room at the south-west corner beyond the main stairs, the drawing-room in the south-east corner. Mr. Bell reconstructed the basement to take all the office quarters, adding an extension to the north in 1863, and used the whole ground floor for reception-rooms. The servants' hall became the dining-room, into which Mr. Bell introduced the fine original panelling and fireplace from the large south-west room; the kitchen became the study, the original study with its inner wall taken down the billiard-room, the dining-room was turned into the drawing-room, and the former drawing-room became the library. A smoking-room, as a modern concession, was tucked away in the extreme north-west corner of the addition. In the third act, the kitchen and servants' hall have been restored to their original positions, and the billiard-room, *alias* study, been remodelled as the dining-room (Fig. 9). This latter, painted green and gilt, is now a noteworthy room. The carved wood chimneypiece was found at Bramfield, Suffolk, and while its central mask recalls early renaissance work at Coleshill, it is, from its general design, evidently of the 1730s, when the Burlington group was studying Inigo Jones's drawings, and as such nearly contemporary with Beckingham's vanished staircase decorations. The drawing-room (Fig. 3) has been reinstated with its original panelling which Mr. Bell moved. It has a fine carved cornice and door architraves, and a grey inserted marble fireplace with bevelled mirrors above, similar to those of Wren at Hampton Court. The walls, painted brown and gilt, and the ceiling clouded, form a background for a notable collection of walnut furniture. The rare walnut side-table with its heavy marble top was in the collection of

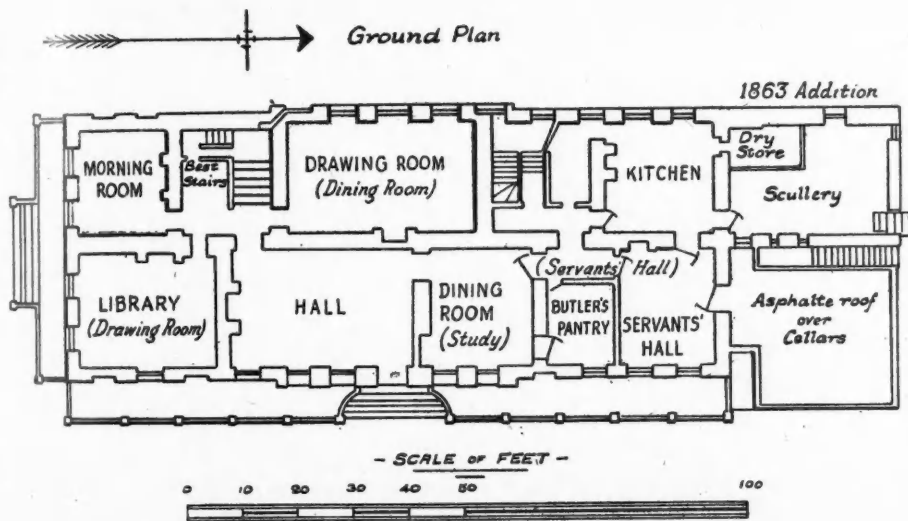
Percival Griffiths, and four large walnut single chairs came from Chilham Castle, the owner of which, Mr. Hardy, married a Bell.

It is, however, the library (Fig. 4), with tall windows looking south and east, that is most characteristic of Sir John Prestige's tastes and interests, since it contains a large number of his remarkable collection of clocks. Some of them are seen in the illustration—that on the mantelpiece, for example, is by Fromentel, 1658, and the bracket clock near the door in a richly brass-mounted case, a Daniel Quare. The latter is flanked by a thermometer and barometer by Cleret of Rouen. As this thermometer was listed in the second catalogue of M. Bonnier de la Mosson, a collector of great note, in 1738, and the thermometer principle was only perfected in 1736, it is evidently one of the earliest made. It is further notable as having the Fahrenheit markings; the large majority of 18th-century French thermometers have the Centigrade markings, adopted at the time of the Revolution, and applied to them at that period. Besides many other remarkable time-pieces in the room, there are five grandfather clocks each by a notable maker, including one, probably now unique, by Johannes



7.—PLASTERWORK, ABOUT 1701, OF THE MORNING-ROOM CEILING

(Left) 8.—GROUND-FLOOR PLAN Showing the present arrangement. The original uses of the rooms (where changed) in small lettering

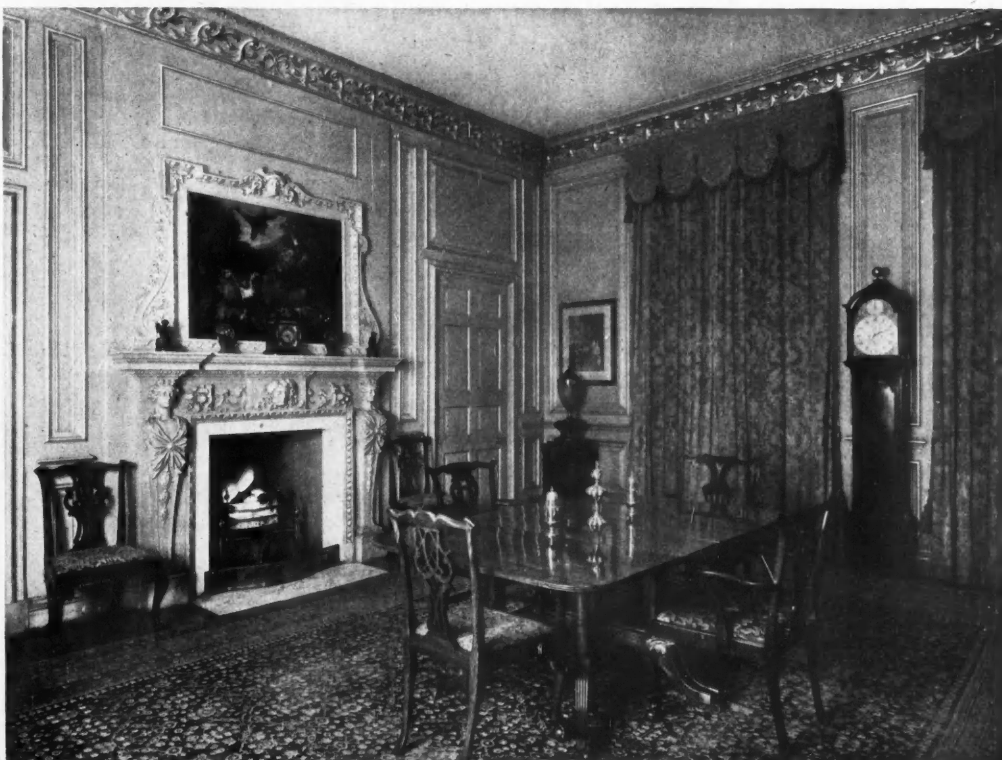


rebellion. From 1319, successions are well documented to William Prestwich of Brailes, temp. Elizabeth, whose eldest son, John, of Brailes, was noted as a recusant and died 1639. From him descends the present Sir John. Lady Prestige is a daughter of Major C. R. E. Radclyffe, of the Ordsall and Foxdenton family. Sir John Prestige, besides his beautifying of Bourne Park, has reconditioned a number of the interesting old houses of Bishopsbourne village, of which the most notable inhabitant was the "judicious" Richard Hooker, author of *Ecclesiastical Polity*. But that is a story which must be reserved for another time.

Fromentel with its second-and-a-quarter pendulum. It was formerly in the collection of Wetherfield and afterwards on loan for some years in the Philadelphia Art Gallery. Its present owner was responsible for the return of the clock to this country and describes it as "The clock I should keep if I were reduced to a one clock man." The room also contains excellent walnut furniture of fine simple lines. A walnut glass-fronted early bookcase seen in Fig. 4 is the original of several that stand round the room and have been copied from it in Bourne walnut.

Sir John Prestige does not deny that his passion for noble clocks, masterpieces and experiments in the horological art may be an outcome of his profession—he is an engineer. The family traces its descent from Robert de Prestwich in Lancashire, mentioned in a Pipe Roll of 1193-94 as implicated in Prince John's

(Right) 9.—DINING-ROOM. Pale green and gold: the chimneypiece about 1730 has been inserted



WINTER BOUQUETS

By LADY URSULA STEWART

IN these days of restrictions on the growing of hot-house plants and the absence of imported flowers there is a sad dearth of floral decoration for our houses once the last of the dahlias and Michaelmas daisies are over until the various narcissi appear in the early Spring. Much, however, can be done to bridge the gap with berries during the Autumn months, and later with dried flowers, seed pods and pressed ferns and grasses.

There are many possibilities for these Winter bouquets, and it would be a mistake to suppose that they need lack colour. Achillea, if picked soon enough will keep its vivid yellow, and this maxim applies to many plants flowering in late Summer, such as eupatorium, known as Joe Pye, and the globe artichoke, which will keep its purple tufted centre. Hydrangea should be picked when it begins to change colour, and in its varying shades from grey-blue and pink to deep green makes an excellent base to any arrangement, or may also be used very effectively by itself.

The seed heads of foxglove, hollyhock, mallow, buddleia and wild campanula are excellent for height, and two or three verbascum spikes which will have twisted and turned into fantastic shapes are a good foundation for a large group, though they may be a little top-heavy and need careful arranging. Bulrushes and heavy grasses must also be included in this category.

Agapanthus, gourds, and giant sunflowers, the seed pods of many different varieties of lily, the common yellow flag, and the English iris go well in a rather more exotic group. The brownish-greenish centres of the tall yellow daisy (*Helenium*) dry well; the daisies should be cut while still in flower and stripped of their petals. All plants to be used for Winter decoration should be picked in good weather, stripped of their leaves at once and left in a dry place till wanted. Asparagus, gone to seed, should be picked while still green, and an excellent way to dry this off is to hang it on a line of string. This also applies to *Artemisia lactiflora*, which dries particularly well and is useful for filling in; it hangs well and will not drop if picked before it is fully in flower. The

yellowing leaves of curly kale, grey, green, and purple cabbage, also small rhubarb leaves, can all be dried off in this way; they are decorative and colourful and will sometimes turn pink, blending beautifully with the browns of pressed ferns.

The Victorian custom of pressing is an invaluable aid when making a collection for the Winter. Osmunda is probably the most decorative of the plants and ferns suitable for pressing and makes an excellent backing for a large high group of rushes and other tall plants such as already described. Arranged in a large brown glass goblet as in Fig. 1, with sorrel, spiraea, dark red-brown dock leaves, gracefully drooping leaves of day lilies (*Hemerocallis*), artichoke, hydrangea, artemesia, and a trail of bryony round the stem, it is most effective.

The ordinary woodland fern, *Nephrodium*, and even the much derided asparagus fern, will press well, and



1.—A FEW SPIKES OF VERBASCUM MAKE A GOOD FOUNDATION FOR A GROUP INCLUDING RUSHES, OSMUNDA FERN, IRIS HEADS, ARTICHOKE, SPIRÆA AND HYDRANGEA



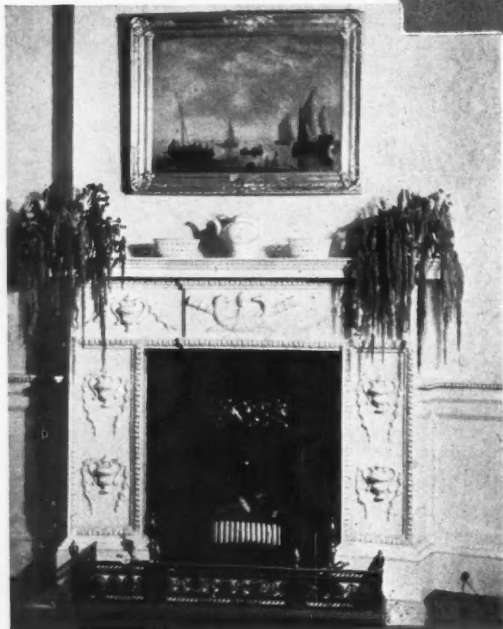
2.—AGAPANTHUS, ONION HEAD, GOURDS AND ARTICHOKE COME INTO THE RATHER EXOTIC CATEGORY

lighten an otherwise heavy decoration. Montbretia, picked and pressed in bud, or picked and dried off when the flowers have dropped, is good for colour, while two or three dark red Virginia creeper leaves will lend a Victorian look and give solidity to an arrangement of ferns and grasses.

The simplest method of pressing is to place the leaves or ferns between newspapers and cover them with heavy books. The longer they are left the better, and the ferns will generally turn a golden brown. Hart's tongues, which keep some of their colour, will make an exotic effect in a plainer and more modern-looking arrangement if used with their velvet-streaked backs showing. As illustrated (Fig. 2), a very successful group was made up of the following in a large white china soup tureen: a few sprays of mallow,

delphinium, some lily seed pods, two agapanthus heads, a large head of achillea, one or two sunflowers, a little montbretia, mignonette, candytuft, two or three cabbage leaves, a tree onion head and anything else I could find with an unusual appearance. With the exception of the dark brown sunflowers, the colouring of this group was entirely green and yellow. Very likely a few clumps of self-sown wheat, oats, or even barley may be found somewhere in the garden and if picked when ripening will make an admirable addition to a vase of this sort. The stalks of the tree onion are very fragile and should be strengthened with a thin bamboo or wire through the hollow stem.

Amaranthus (love-lies-bleeding) dries well, taking some time to lose its rich red or lime green colour, and its long chenille-like tassels will cascade voluptuously from a mantelpiece



3.—AMARANTHUS CASCADES WELL FROM A MANTELPiece



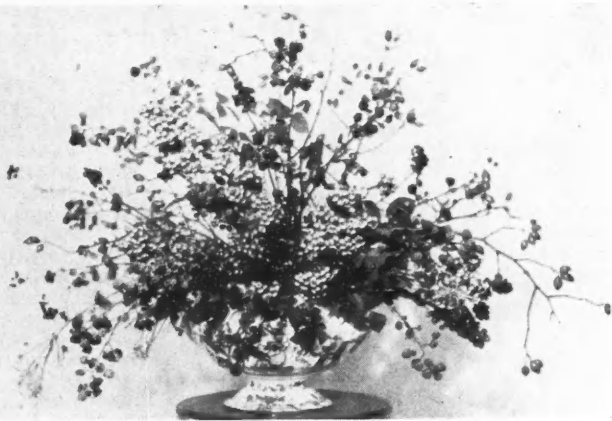
4.—A VICTORIAN ASPECT SECURED BY A FEW DEEP RED VIRGINIA CREEPER LEAVES AMONG FERNS AND GRASSES

(Fig. 3). The stalks are unwieldy and difficult to manage, but will remain firmly in place if the pots are filled with damp sand.

These "dead groups," so cleverly brought into fashion by Constance Spry, look best against a light background and the choice of vase is important. Copper pots are good for rather heavy and formal arrangements. The vase containing the Victorian bouquet in Fig. 4 is of pink glass with a white serpent twined about its stem, and all the ferns, leaves, and grasses used, including the hydrangea, and a spray of Princess Elizabeth polyantha rose, are red, red-brown or pink, which makes a very pleasing effect.

Berries, this year so plentiful, make an ideal Autumn decoration and will last for some weeks in water. Clusters of vivid orange pyracantha with stripped privet, some blackthorn and rose hips from the hedges, a few sprays of blackberry not deprived of its leaves, and old man's beard make an attractive arrangement in a blue and white china bowl (Fig. 5). In fact all sorts of experiments can be made, and if little is left in the flower garden, much can be found from the woods, the hedges and the fields.

(Right) 5.—PRIVET, PYRACANTHA AND ROSE HIPs FROM THE HEDGES, BLACKBERRY, HOLLY AND SPRAYS OF OLD MAN'S BEARD



THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE

A Golf Commentary by BERNARD DARWIN

THIS is, I suppose, a time at which we ought particularly to avoid wishful thinking, just because the temptation is so great. Nevertheless there are one or two signs of cheerful events to come at some not too far distant date and one of them, in the golfing way, is that the *obiter dicta* of eminent persons are once again finding their way into the newspapers. Exactly how the thing is done the reader never knows. Does the great man feel a sudden and irresistible urge to unbosom himself or, as I think more likely, does some pertinacious journalist ring him up on the telephone? At any rate the point is that the newspapers are once more giving space to his opinions.

First of all there came Walter Hagen. He has been "prophecying" away, very fine, like a red-faced Nixon to the effect that golf will attain a still higher level after the war. This view he bases on the fact that many young men of the right age will be fitter than ever through their strenuous training in the Army. Very likely he will ultimately be right, but there will probably come first of all a period in which the players will be getting back into full practice and are not fully wound up for tournament play. Hagen's was only a general opinion, but he was followed by Sarazen with a very particular suggestion. He envisages a great and glorious tournament in the first year after the war's end, which is to be recognised as a World's Championship. The first prize, unless my eyes deceived me, was to be the little sum of £60,000 and everything else on a similar scale. Finally came Henry Cotton, who had had his attention drawn to this modest proposal. He made the comment that the first year after the ending of the war would be altogether too early for the British players, many of whom would have been away from the game for five long years and would need more time in which to catch up with their American rivals.

This, as Mr. Barkis would say, "is as true as taxes and nothing's truer than them"—this last view being one in which we can all agree and that the more wholeheartedly as the first of January draws nearer. No doubt many American golfers have also been doing hard and good service in the war, but a number of them have still been playing at home in tournaments of which we read. Here, on the other hand, save for exhibition matches, which are by no means the same thing, golf has been in effect dormant since 1939, and time is needed for a full recovery. In the first big tournament that took place here after the last war in the Summer of 1919, the *Daily Mail* Tournament at St. Andrews, the play was perceptibly below the old standard and Mitchell and Duncan tied for first place with a score which a year later they would unquestionably and easily have surpassed. As we all know from our own humbler experience, a man may play one quite sparkling round when completely out of practice, though he is much

more likely not to; but he will not play his best for several rounds running until the game has begun to feel really familiar again. Golf must be given time to come back.

Altogether apart from Cotton's eminently sound criticism, I cannot personally feel any enthusiasm for this suggested championship. It is entirely natural and reasonable that professional golfers should like as many tournaments as possible and as big prizes as possible. If there be found somebody so rich after this war that he thinks it worth advertising his soap or his pills or his newspapers by giving a prize of £60,000, why then good luck to the man who wins it. But I sincerely trust that no golfing authorities in any country will give their official approval to any such grandiose scheme. I do not for a moment think they will. There are plenty of championships without one that shall be, to use a peculiarly loathsome word now in fashion, "global."

There is in the human breast a natural yearning after the colossal. When in 1937 Cotton and Densmore Shute played a 72-hole match at Walton Heath there was some attempt to give it a pompous and imposing title. It was described as being for the unofficial match-play championship of the world. There was no very clear ground for so calling it and nobody knowing anything of golf thought the more of it on that account. It was a very fine match between two very fine golfers, one from Britain and one from America, and surely that was good enough. I freely admit that there is a certain meretricious lure in a world's championship. I am myself conscious of it, and all the more do I hope that as far as golf is concerned the world will never yield to it. The notion is beset with all sorts of difficulties, one and a very obvious one being that of the venue. Perhaps, as Prince Florizel remarked, my views are old-fashioned like myself, but in this matter I am entirely wedded to them.

There has been another sign of the reawakening of golf and it is one to be taken much more seriously. The English Golf Union has stated that this is pre-eminently the time to make a real effort towards the limitation of the golf ball's powers and has recommended the matter very particularly to the attention of the Rules of Golf Committee. I do not know whether, since I am a member of that body, I ought to regard the question as being *sub judice* or otherwise maintain a scrupulous silence, but I think that would be carrying discretion unnecessarily far.

Certainly if something is to be done—and I assume it as axiomatic that the ball goes too far—now would seem the time to do it. Golf has been but little played; the manufacture of balls has been in abeyance, and those who have played have grown used to recovered balls which fly perceptibly less far than the ball did in 1939. Such an opportunity for making a fresh start under slightly

different conditions will probably not occur again. There may be raised the usual outcry against robbing the poor man of his joy in hitting the ball as far as possible, but I believe that instructed golfing opinion would now be ready to fall in with some measure of reform. The question remains what that measure should be and, as has been shown before, it is the very devil of a question. The leading reformers have themselves held such diverse opinions. Some there are, die-hards and intransigents, whom one must respect but with whom one cannot agree, demanding a solid ball or nothing. Perhaps I should rather say "some there were" for I cannot help thinking that by now they realise that theirs is a lost cause. Others would like a floating ball and that would be at least a straightforward prescription. Moreover it would bring back some lost beauties to the game and might tend to the shortening of courses, by no means a negligible point since there will probably be less money to spend on courses.

There is much to be said for it and if it is harder to control in a wind, a point which naturally appeals to the weaker brethren, it is much easier to pick up off the ground, an advantage which they have never understood. Again there are those who would like to have a "championship ball." They frankly admit that they would not play with it themselves, for they find the game hard enough with the most flattering ball, but they would like to make the young and lusty do so. That seems to me an almost fatal weakness in their case, nor does the analogy of a championship table with tighter pockets for the eminent at billiards appear a good one. The championship course with the tees put hard back to the back of beyond is surely a closer analogy. The billiard champion plays with the same implements as does the duffer, but his skill is put to a sterner test by the course he plays on.

There are all manner of other suggestions, such as the limiting of the flight by the markings on the ball, as to which some elaborate and scientific experiments were made and the results published before the war. Finally there is the simple and not at all drastic suggestion that the American rule should be generally adopted. The American ball does not, I imagine, go quite so far as ours in any circumstances and goes perceptibly less far against the wind. On the other hand, being a little larger it is easier to hit through the green, a point which, as I said before, is not fully appreciated. It is doubtful, however, whether this measure would really be adequate or would satisfy the more resolute of reformers. If only we could all make up our minds as to exactly what the game of golf ought to be, reform might be simple. When, however, one finds two equally ardent reformers, one of whom deems that the greatest skill consists in getting the ball into the air and the other who is all for keeping it near the ground, "simple" is hardly the word.

BITCHES AS PETS AND WORKERS

By H. V. BEAMISH

THE other day I watched a woman in a butcher's shop desperately but discreetly trying to prevent her mongrel terrier from committing an offence against the butcher's chopping bench. When I remarked that she would have no such trouble if she kept a bitch instead of a dog, she gave me to understand that no one in his senses ever kept a bitch. With as much patience as possible, I explained that bitches were actually far less trouble than dogs.

Not long ago I wished to replace a puppy which had died, to the great sorrow of his not-rich owners. I sent them a good specimen of a well-known breed, a seven-weeks-old bitch, hoping that some day I might be able to get a puppy back, and giving no thought to this amazing prejudice many people have against bitches. The letter I received in acknowledgment mentioned the "cheerful little fellow," and "he will certainly take the place of our puppy." Only later I learned that the wife would never even consider owning a bitch, and that she did not find out the awful truth until she had become so attached to the puppy that she had to keep it!

It is certainly a little surprising that the general public has strange and erroneous ideas about bitches, more especially perhaps when one considers that, in acquiring a kitten, for instance, few seem to mind about the sex, and the family cat will go on producing the maximum amount of litters for years, to the embarrassment and annoyance of its owners.

Yet there is so much to be said in favour of choosing a bitch puppy instead of a dog, whether the prospective owner lives in town or country. It is said that bitches are more affectionate and less independent by nature than dogs. They are certainly easier to train, more amenable, quicker in the uptake. But the great advantages of owning a bitch are due primarily to her sex. Except for certain specified and anticipated times, her sex does not worry her at all; thus her mind and concentration may be devoted wholly to her owner or any work she has to do. The attention of a dog, on the other hand, is frequently diverted and carried away by influences connected with his sex, something to which there is no end and no particular season.

In the natural state, this would not occur—or rather, would occur only with exaggerated concentration at its appointed time. But the domestic dog comes into the sphere of all "civilised" animals, and has therefore been transferred from a natural state. Just as over-civilisation often spells decadence in his human masters, so it may produce unnatural habits in the dog. Being a dog, he cannot alter this, but must follow and obey one of the strongest instincts in Nature, for which he cannot altogether be blamed.

The town dog has more temptations to diversion than his cousin in the country, though even here, especially in working breeds, the difficulty often arises. With sporting or sheep-dogs, for instance, it is better for one owner to keep either all dogs or all bitches; otherwise there are times when they cannot work together. Moreover, when dogs are worrying about a bitch in season, they do not give their full attention or their best work. I remember at obedience tests at shows before the war, the owners of dogs were often in despair when these dogs had to go through the most exacting tests on ground where bitches had been exercised, with a consequent poor performance and lack of proper interest in what they were doing.

Probably everyone knows that a dog is more quarrelsome than a bitch. This is normal male aggressiveness, but it can develop into a real curse, and becomes quite incurable in many individuals. The really aggressive fighting spirit is rare in bitches, and any number may generally be kept together without much trouble. As bitches are more kindly and friendly than dogs, they may be taken about in crowded places more easily, without worry or anticipation of trouble.

There is one more point to be considered on

the subject of dogs, and this concerns breeding. If an owner becomes very attached to his companion, he may want a son or daughter to carry on after the old dog has gone. This is a simple matter where a bitch is concerned, but, if the favourite is a dog, things are more complicated. A mate has to be found, and if the bitch is only borrowed or has her litter elsewhere, there may be quite a lot of trouble. The only other alternative is to buy a bitch outright, but few owners of dogs would want the trouble of this.

Let us now consider the question of owning a bitch. I have already pointed out a good many comparative advantages, but the bugbear of confining the bitch at certain times seems to me to be much exaggerated. At the most, the bitch is sex-conscious only twice a year—whereas it is often an all-the-year-round bother with a dog. During the normal three weeks of being in season, almost a full week before and after the three, the bitch is comparatively safe from any accident. The middle week is generally the crucial time. This means that she may be taken about fairly normally most of the time, though of course she should not be allowed on her own. Is it too much, then, to have to look after a bitch carefully for a few weeks in the year in return for the companionship she gives all the year round? Once her time is over, she is perfectly normal again for at least another six months, and generally more. There are always facilities for keeping a bitch away from dogs either in town or country, for the single house-dog as much as for the occupant of a kennel. Incidentally it is interesting to remember that the dogs who are highly trained to the exacting task of leading the blind are invariably bitches.

Once a potential owner is persuaded to have a bitch, the conversion is generally complete, and he will probably never have anything else.

While on this subject, it might be as well to point out that it is natural for all female animals to produce young (a fact that is often overlooked by unthinking people); and it is essential at times if they are to be kept in a healthy state. The bitch is no exception, and even a pet or house-dog should be allowed to produce at least one litter during her career, preferably at the age of two to three years. The idea of this also seems to appal the inexperienced dog-owner, but there is no need for any apprehension on this score.

Before the bitch comes in season, it is as well to have chosen a near-by stud dog, and been in touch with its owner. She has to be taken (or sent) at the correct time—about the middle of the second week. Then there is no more trouble until the bitch whelps, an event in which her instinct will be more useful than



any human interference. All she requires is a box in the house, or the corner of a shed, or a kennel outside. She will rear her puppies unaided until they are weaned, and then grow tired of them, when they may be dispersed to new homes at about the age of six weeks. Alternatively, she may be allowed only one puppy, which will serve the purpose of satisfying her maternal instinct, and will be less trouble to find a home for. By this time, I feel sure, the owner, who was dubious in the beginning, will feel a pride as a budding dog-breeder, and will probably keep one of the litter for himself. In any case, he will have benefited his companion, and she is not likely to suffer from some of the troubles that beset her spinster canine friends!

Another way of letting a bitch have a litter for the sake of her health is to take away the pups as soon as they are born, and destroy them at once. This is essential—and very simple—when they are the result of a misalliance. So long as they have not been allowed to take milk from the bitch, she should come to no harm, and her milk will dry up and become absorbed in a few days. This is certainly less trouble for anyone who does not want the bother of puppies, even for the three-weeks weaning period.

It is a long time since I kept a male dog, but I have bred and trained many bitches, and I have no hesitation in saying that as companions or workers bitches are, on the whole, preferable to dogs.

WHAT ANIMALS SEE

By ROLF NEIL

FEW animals possess as good sight as human beings. Many people are disappointed when they discover that dogs, for instance, are colour-blind and cannot distinguish objects at distances much greater than six hundred yards. On the other hand they are surprised to find that certain creatures can see colours which are invisible to us. Owls, bees and fish can see ultra-violet, a colour beyond our range.

A mammal's sight is evolved according to the requirements set by its mode of life. Briefly the chief characteristics of sight are: sensitivity to distance, movement and colour; stereoscopic ability and night sensitivity. These are dependent on whether the animal is hunter or hunted, whether it moves by night, half light, or daylight, and, how far it is dependent on sight as opposed to scent, hearing or other senses.

Hunting animals such as felines and canines, are mostly nocturnal or do their foraging in the half light of dusk or dawn. Thus they need a high degree of night vision. They depend largely on their sense of smell for the initial location of their prey and so do not require

distance sensitiveness. They want to gauge distances and directions accurately for stalking and pursuit. For this they have stereoscopic vision, that is, both their eyes are trained on the object. The amount of squint and slightly different aspect as viewed from either eye enable them to judge their distance and speed. They have little requirement for colour vision and see everything mainly in tones of grey, white and black. The blue end of the spectrum appears lighter to them than it would to us if we were colour-blind. That is because there is a good deal of this light present at night and they want to use every bit of illumination available.

Hunted animals need an all-round, far-sighted vision to warn them as soon as possible of the approach of an enemy. They also want to be able to see while they are feeding. Hence their eyes are set more on the side of their heads whence they can observe both flanks and the rear.

An extreme example of this flank observation came to my notice when a hare got up and cantered away from me. It was watching my movements so closely that it failed to see

an inconspicuous iron spike sticking out of the ground ahead of it. It ran head on into this and was killed outright.

Generally herbivores have far better sight than carnivores. They also rely on hearing and body scent for early warning of danger. Carnivores use in addition, in their hunting, the spoor scent or track smell.

Colour sensitivity has been examined by various means. Dogs are tested by observing the reaction of their salivary glands to various colours, the appearance of which they have learned to associated with food. Birds, insects and fish go to a colour projected on to a screen from a spectrum. Once sensitivity to a colour has been established a further test has to be made to ensure that the subject is not distinguishing the colour by its relative tone of grey. Dogs were found to be sensitive to red and blue, but when the red was placed among a number of graduations of grey they

could not distinguish it. This showed that they could see red only as a shade of grey. Coloured spectacles have also been used. Racing pigeons once flew home easily wearing yellow or green "spectacles" and fairly well with blue but were quite lost with red. This indicated the colours which they could see best.

Monkeys have the best colour vision next to ourselves. They see all the colours we do. This is not surprising, as they are out and about far more during the day than other animals. Bulls incidentally only see red figuratively. They are colour-blind to the red and when enraged will charge any irritating rag, be it red or black.

Bats have a means of location not fully understood. One theory is that as they fly along they emit squeaks in a very high-pitched note, mostly higher than human range of hearing. When they are approaching an object they hear the echo and so detect its presence.

Somewhat similarly fish locate obstructions by reflected pressure waves which are felt in their lateral line.

At first it seems disappointing that some animals, especially our pets, cannot see the same beauties of colour and distance as we can. However, when we consider, we realise that balance of appreciation is perhaps in their favour. They see far more of the day's twenty-four hours than we do. Some of them see a colour of which we have no intimation. The sense of feeling is sometimes as great as can be appreciated only by a person who has that strange awareness of obstruction that the blind develop. Animals can hear notes of a pitch too high for us to register. Dogs can distinguish sounds that are some sixteen times fainter than we can hear and they can hear them with many times our directional accuracy. As to the world of scent, they are to us as a linguist is to a man who cannot even speak.

A NOTE ON BINDWEED

By JAMES THORPE

EVERY honest gardener accepts perforce the inevitability of weeds. They are part of the penalty of toil, which he has to pay for the elysium of colour and scent which rewards his labours. Other pests, creeping things innumerable, slugs, snails, earwigs, moles, green fly and caterpillars, he can stalk and slay, or track them to their lairs and exterminate them.

But weeds are more persistent and remain with him to vex his patience continuously from May to October. As soon as one crop has been gathered, another, even more flourishing, requires his attention. Winter alone brings relief from these and other Summer pests, such as flies and unnecessary callers. Often he must feel disposed to adopt the avowed plan of that shameless elderly amateur, who, with bent knees and bowed back, announced his cowardly intention of having next year an Olde Englyshe Weede Garden.

Of all the weeds that sear the gardener's soul and fray his temper, the most Hunnish and persistently vindictive is certainly the bindweed—*Calystegia sepium*, to give it the impressive Latin title which it in no way deserves. Nor is it worthy of its more lovely family name convolvulus. There are brave, honest, independent weeds, like groundsel and dock, and there are mean, cowardly, vicious weeds, like stroyle and ground-elder.

Of all these the meanest and most cowardly is the bindweed. The former give up the struggle when they are attacked with determination and the dibber, and their roots surrender readily, in the knowledge that others will soon spring up to take their place. The cowardly weeds, lacking stamina, break feebly and leave much of their malignant roots for our further annoyance. Instead of acknowledging defeat, they adopt an "underground movement." Like the famous *animal très méchant*, when attacked they defend themselves. In a recent newspaper paragraph it was stated that the roots of bindweed have been found at a depth of six feet. Sixty would have been almost equally credible.

Of the eminent garden experts, recently the subject of much war-time publicity, who solemnly advise us to plant our vegetables two feet or more apart in a plot twenty yards square, none has yet told us how to destroy and eliminate bindweed. They might thus be of much more assistance to most gardeners; but, with careful discretion, they avoid or ignore the subject entirely. Apparently it is one of those that may not be discussed; it surely cannot be possible that they do not know.

Here is an opportunity for the agricultural colleges and research institutions to be of real practical assistance to the humble tiller of the soil and to earn his lasting gratitude. Perhaps some enterprising gardening paper will offer a prize for an effective remedy. The only advice ever given is to dig out the roots, but many of us have regularly dug out miles of roots without

even discouraging the devilish growth, and an elderly man, however enthusiastic, cannot dig six feet down. The roots, too, are generally closely interwoven, with fiendish ingenuity, among those of the worthy plants on which they fasten. It seems unfair, as it probably would be useless, to disturb their prior tenancy.

Cannot some of our chemists devise a solution, which, penetrating the soil, will destroy the roots without harming those of more honourable and estimable growth? More wonderful and less useful discoveries have been made during the last few years. Yet, after all our struggles, the bindweed always wins, and, by August, we have generally given up the hopeless conflict and have decided to wait for the first Autumn frosts to rid us at least of the sight of the baleful pest.

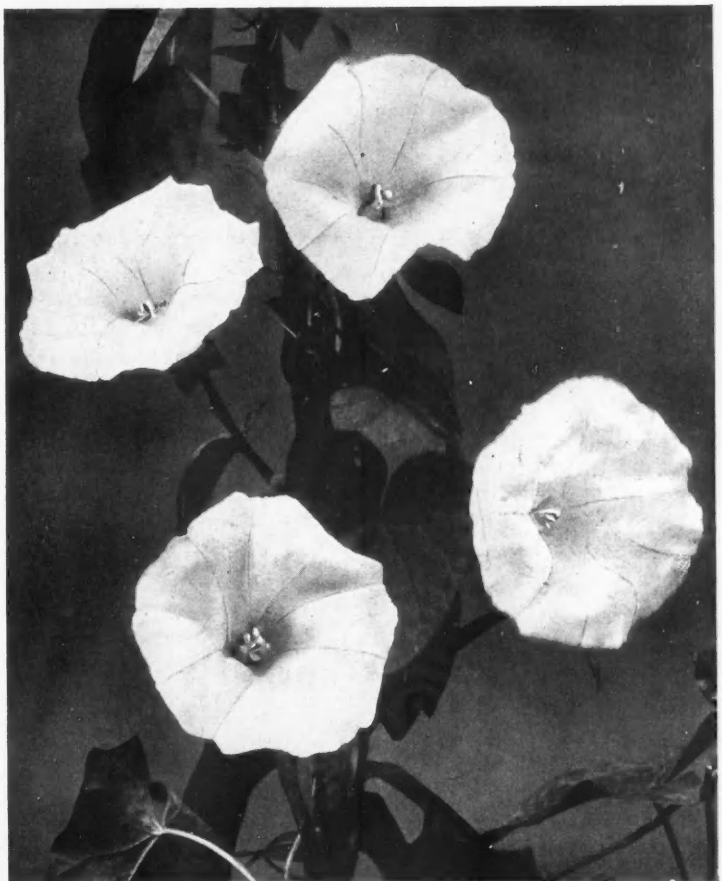
Among gardening writers the Rev. C. A. Johns refers to the beastly parasite as "a most mischievous weed in gardens, not only exhausting the soil (and the gardener) with its roots but strangling with its twining stems the plants which grow near."

F. Edward Hulme gravely tells us that "the bindweed is abundant throughout England and Ireland." How do Scotland and Wales escape? "In spite of its delicate beauty," he continues, "it is a great nuisance to the farmer and gardener." To which the correct comment would seem to be, in the words of our esteemed allies, "You're telling me."

Anne Pratt regrettably waxes lyrical. "Few flowers are more elegant in form or purer in their tint of snow" (whatever that may be). "Often, as Autumn is approaching, the large white flowers of the plant hang like marble vases amid the brown and yellow leaves of the hedge. We have often by moonlight seen the white

bells filled with the pearly dew of night." Anne! How can you? "Our white bindweed has been called English scammony." And many far worse things than that. But in those days ivy was worshipped, and Anne most probably kept a gardener who did the weeding and had other views on the subject.

There is something almost human in the effrontery and persistence with which bindweed, like other social "climbers," raises itself into attention on the support of more honest and worthy characters, whom it then despises and destroys. One can almost hear it bragging, in the manner of modern writers of autobiography, of its aristocratic connections. But the affectionate, clinging embrace of the soaring sycophant passes soon into the throttling grip of the thug, as it flaunts its "marble vases" for the cheap appreciation of the undiscerning and ignorant. Away with it! But how?



THE MOST COWARDLY, MEANEST AND MOST PERSISTENTLY VINDICTIVE OF WEEDS

CORRESPONDENCE

BLACK MAMBA'S SPEED

SIR,—The comparatively slow reaction of the ringhals described by Mr. Ramsay in your issue of November 3 should not, as he rightly points out, detract from the performance of the black mamba in similar circumstances.

One of these snakes approached my bungalow at Ogwashi-Uku, Southern Nigeria, during the dry season of 1930-31. As it continued its slinking glide up the steps leading into my sitting-room I rose from my chair and, at the first movement of mine, the mamba (about four feet in length) became a writhing whip-lash as it flashed a retreat across the open garden into the forest. I had an excellent sight of it and estimated at the time that it attained a speed of 35 miles an hour. Certainly no horse at full gallop could have overtaken it.

I was struck also by the instant acceleration and by the ram-rod straightness of the upper part of the body which gave it the appearance of a black arrow flying on a flat trajectory.—L. J. NASH, *Common Room, Haileybury and Imperial Service College, Hertford.*

THE SCENT OF HELIOTROPE

SIR,—All the heliotrope—cherry-pie—in my garden this year is scentless, and, recalling the disappearance of the smell of musk in a single year, I am wondering if any other gardener has noticed this among his plants.

Was there ever any scientific explanation of the musk's tragedy?—ANGUS WILSON, *Tidcombe Manor, near Marlborough, Wiltshire.*

THE GLASS MYSTERY

SIR,—Your readers may be interested in the following explanation of the mysterious explosions of "unbreakable" tumblers, mentioned in your issues of September 29 and November 3.

Toughened glassware is made by cooling articles rapidly during manufacture.

This produces a "stressed skin" on the glass, the inside being subjected to compression, with the result that the article as a whole resists distortion better than does an ordinary glass (just as a hard football resists deformity). However, if the "skin" is scratched, or weakened by uneven heating, the glass will shatter spontaneously by virtue of the forces released in its structure.

There is little danger of injury due to such "explosions" as the glass breaks up into dust or granules, not splinters.

Toughened glass ware should not be subjected to uneven heating or cooling, nor should it be handled (as in washing up) by anyone wearing gem rings, as the smallest scratch may cause disintegration.

This spectacular property of super-cooled glass has been known for hundreds of years and was often used in "scientific" demonstrations in Victorian times in the forms of the "Bologna Flask" and "Prince Rupert's Drops."

The Bologna Flask was made with a thick bottom and was stressed by rapid cooling. During the demonstration a small file or a quartz crystal was dropped into the flask (scratching the inner surface) whereupon the flask disappeared with a loud report.

Prince Rupert's Drops, made by dropping molten glass into water, resemble tadpoles in having a long slender tail. When the tip of the tail is broken off, the drop explodes leaving powder behind.—A. STANFORD (F/O, R.A.F.), *Sussex.*

A MYSTERY TO PEPYS

SIR,—I have just been dipping into my Pepys, and I think it might interest your readers to hear that Pepys had seen the experiment known as Prince Rupert's Drops, and been greatly impressed by it. On January 13, 1662, he noted in his diary: "Mr. Peter did show us the experiment (which I had heard talke of) of the chymicall glasses, which break all to dust by breaking off a little small end; which is a great mystery to me."—W. BRUCE LAURIE, *Southbourne, Bournemouth.*

THE WREN IN THE BROCCOLI

SIR,—I was interested in the letter and photograph from Mr. W. Richardson showing a wren's nest in a broccoli head which you published a little while ago, and wonder whether this type of situation may be increasing in favour with the wren.



THE RIGHTFUL OWNER OF THE WREN'S NEST

See letter: *The Wren in the Broccoli*

Early in June this year I was shown a wren's nest in a purple sprouting broccoli in a garden on the outskirts of Derby. There were six eggs, which hatched on June 22. Both adults fed the young and took little notice of anybody working in the garden or watching them from a few yards distance; and this comparative disregard of human beings made them very easy subjects for photography.

I spent several periods in a hide erected near the nest and on several occasions saw house-sparrows feeding among the flowers and leaves in the upper part of the broccoli; but the most interesting incidents occurred when the young wrens were well grown and nearly ready to fly. On July 7, during a period when the adult wrens were both away from the nest, three sparrows arrived on the broccoli and for ten minutes were hopping about on the stems of this and adjacent plants. The young wrens poked out their heads and looked round to see what was shaking the nest, and presently, when one of the sparrows hopped down to the ground just below the nest, two young ones leaned well out to look down at it—so far out that I was afraid they would fall. At times, the sparrows came quite close to the nest and one of them perched on it

and looked in at the young wrens as shown in one of my photographs. A little later a willow-warbler not merely looked at the young wrens but fed them. In spite of these intrusions, and the presence of several cats near by, the young wrens got off safely, and left the nest on July 8.—CYRIL NEWBERRY, 399, *Duffield Road, Allestree, Derby.*

GARIBALDI'S BRIDGE

SIR,—I was most interested to read the letter *The Campaign in Italy* (1860) in a recent issue. The photograph of Garibaldi's bridge is especially interesting, as for several months I was in the Capua area.

Mention of Hannibal's Arch in Colonel Charteris's letter brings very vivid memories of Hannibal's Bridge, *Ponte Annibale*, just outside Capua, across the blown span of which I assisted in the erection of a 400-ft. suspension bridge.

The Volturno at this point is a much-spanned river, for within a hundred yards stretch there are the relics of three bridges—a single-line railway bridge, the almost buried remains of a Roman bridge, and the



HOUSE-SPARROW LOOKS IN; YOUNG WRENS LOOK OUT

Ponte Annibale. In addition there is an American improvised R.S.J. and trestle bridge.

After careful study of the photograph I feel sure that Garibaldi's bridge must also have spanned the river at this point.—M. SHENTON WILLIAMS (Lieut. R.E.), 229 *Army Field Company R.E., C.M.F.*

FIRST APPLES

SIR,—In connection with recent letters in *COUNTRY LIFE* on first apples your readers might be interested to know that the variety Juneating is mentioned by Evelyn in his *Kalendarium Hortense* (included in the 1706 edition of *Silva*). He begins his list of Fruits in prime for June with Juniting (first ripe).

Batty Langley in *Pomona* (1729) includes Juniting in his list of "the best kinds for the table and kitchen." An illustration is entitled *Genmeting, June 1, 1727*, but whether or not this is the date of ripening is not clear.—RICHARD BUTTERWORTH, *Two Elms, Harpenden, Hertfordshire.*

SOCIAL LINNETS

SIR,—In our small garden has been seen an example of the tendency of the linnet to breed socially. This year we have had four nests in a macro-

carpa hedge within a space of 10 yds., all about 8 ft. from the ground. One brood got off earlier in the Summer, and towards the end of July two broods of five and one of six had flown.—BRIDGET POWELL, *The Cabin, Garford, Abingdon-on-Thames, Berkshire.*

DRIVING ELEPHANTS

SIR,—I was interested in Major Wade's letter *Driving Elephants* in your June 16 issue. Is he correct, though, in saying that the elephants were urged on by the "driver" placing the goad against their sterns? I think not. Prodding the nearer elephant in the stern with so long a weapon would be a difficult operation. Surely he would prod the elephants just behind, and at the top of, the ears.

During a few days' leave at Puri a friend and I borrowed an elephant from the local Maharajah and went for a day's trek to the famous Black Pagoda. The mahouts (particularly the younger of the two) urged on the elephant by stabbing it behind the ears. The elephant's head bore scars of many such stabs.

The elephant's 4 m.p.h. average was for a short time increased to 5 m.p.h., but he would soon settle down again to his unhurried pace. Most of the "driving" is done by the mahout digging his toes into the top of the elephant's neck, between the ears. We covered 56 miles in just over 15 hours' journeying-time. We left the elephant to walk, not more than half an hour during two long periods. The quiet, efficient beast waded through scores of small lakes and crossed two deep rivers. We had a plain charpoy propped upon a straw-filled mattress; no back-rests and only a primitive uncomfortable foot-rest.—D. GEOFFREY BELL (Lt.-Col.), *Ad-Welfare, H.C., Fourteenth Army, S.E.A.C.*

RABBIT TRAPPING

SIR,—In your reference to rabbit trapping, you state that those who adopt the "poor bunny" attitude are

left with little in the way of argument to support their emotions. Are you quite sure? Some of us who think otherwise contend that we have a very strong case.

A reasoned argument for and against the rabbit is rarely put. Looked at impartially, can it really be disputed that the numerous rabbits about the countryside are of little or no value, as a food factor, to a nation in a semi-state of siege? All through the war we have been led to believe that this is so. What are the facts?

Firstly, the rabbit is a form of meat which is readily available; secondly, it is self-produced food; thirdly, a minimum of transport and labour, two most important considerations in total war, are required to get this food from its place of origin to the consumer.

Millions of nourishing and tasty meals have been wasted since the war began by the indiscriminate slaughter of the wild rabbit. Is all this of no account? The surprising thing is that we read from time to time of tinned rabbit being brought thousands of miles across the seas, for instance, from New Zealand. If the argument against the rabbit is sound, surely valuable shipping space could be used for a better purpose.

Can it be denied that rabbits for

the most part live on the waste of the fields, woods and hedgerows? The damage which they do to crops is chiefly around the sides of the fields, where the corn and other produce seldom fructifies properly.

On balance, therefore, as a food factor in time of war, the rabbit could make a substantial contribution to the nation's larder.

Lest all this may be thought to be based upon the emotion of a theorist, may I add that I was born and brought up on a farm? I have yet to be convinced that the popular, and

carry out extensive alterations to the Hall but his two sons, John and William, also. It appears that Thomas, "Mr. Ivory senior," was the first to be called in, whereas the two sons were engaged soon after. Exactly what were their respective contributions is occasionally obscure, but by 1771 John is repeatedly referred to as Stone Mason (he furnished several of the chimneypieces, for which he was paid 100 guineas each), and towards the end of the period William's status very definitely corresponds with that of the modern decorator. We know

that Thomas altered the disposition of the original Jacobean "great hall" and the staircase, and certainly planned the whole of the new Georgian wing. On the other hand there is evidence that even during Thomas Ivory's lifetime William assumed an attitude almost of professional superiority to his father. In 1779 he was engaged upon decorating the Peter the Great room and the State bed-chamber. In a letter to Lord Buckinghamshire he apologises for absence because of his Summer duties at camp with the Militia and hopes his lordship will consent to accept his father's designs instead, somewhat

patronisingly adding: "As far as I am able to judge they are extremely well adapted to the convenient purposes of the family apartment. . . . My father is quite Master of my idea upon these designs and able to make any alterations in them which you may think proper to direct."

The letters and papers refer to Thomas Ivory as though he were alive long after 1779, the year in which Mr. Hussey tells us he met his death. It is true that in that year he suffered a serious accident at Blickling from "a large baulk going over his leg and thigh," but apparently he survived this injury. In 1785 however William, writing to the Earl, mentions his father for the first time in the past tense: "My poor Father was a great assistant to me, in perpetrating these sort of ideas, and I am now very diffident of my own opinion on them." The tone of this sentence suggests to me that Mr. Ivory senior had only recently died.

At least there is no question that at Blickling not one, but a family of three Ivories were collaborating over a period of from 15 to 20 years.—JAMES LEES-MILNE, 104, Cheyne Walk, S.W.10.

[Mr. Hussey writes: The late Lord Lothian told me of his discovery of the Ivory drawings and papers at Blickling, and I was able to examine them just before the outbreak of war. They clear up what was always a puzzle about the famous Elizabethan staircase: how it came to occupy what was evidently planned as the great hall; and how, among its Elizabethan newel posts carved as 16th-century figures there appeared an 18th-century soldier complete with musket. The Ivory drawings showed that between 1767-85 the staircase



FEMALE CONVULVULUS HAWK MOTH

See letter: A Rare Moth

was moved, evidently from the south wing where the elaborate ceiling of a first-floor room no doubt marks its original position; and that an additional flight was made, and the extra newel figures carved. The new work closely followed that of the old—an unusual instance of such sympathy in the eighteenth century—except for the "modern" figures.

William Ivory's references to Thomas as living till as late as 1785 are curious, since it is the memorial tablet to the latter, executed by James Ivory, in Norwich Cathedral that gives the date of his death as August 28, 1779.—ED.]

A RARE MOTH

SIR,—A schoolboy recently captured an unusually large moth and brought it to me for identification. The insect was a female convolvulus hawk moth, a migratory species from abroad, and next to the death's head in size. It had a wing span of 4¼ ins.

Last year was exceptionally rich in immigrant moths and butterflies and a number of convolvulus hawks were noted in Yorkshire, but the present year has been poorer in this respect. This species does not breed very freely in Britain, and comparatively few of its caterpillars have been found here at any time. Those discovered were chiefly on bindweed. The moths are attracted by bright lights and in pre-blackout days were sometimes to be seen flying around coastal promenade lamps, especially in the south. A friend of mine who lived formerly at Eastbourne used to come across them occasionally on railings in the daytime.—GEORGE E. HYDE, 20, Woodhouse Road, Doncaster, Yorkshire.

[The convolvulus hawk moth, though ever regarded as a rarity, is more frequent some seasons than others, its appearance here being probably dependent on favourable winds from the Continent.—ED.]

CROOKSBURY'S RECONSTRUCTION

SIR,—In his otherwise admirable articles on Crooksbury, Surrey, Mr. Christopher Hussey does not, probably because he could not be fully acquainted with the facts, do the distinguished author full justice.

The first house of 1890 is below the average product of a pupil in one of the more illustrious offices of the time. The second house, 1898-1902, shows one of the most remarkable developments which have occurred in any recorded architectural experience.

In it Edwin Lutyens appears fully developed in his stride. He (or perhaps I should say they, for it is obvious that Gertrude Jekyll was in collaboration in the general lay-out) turn their backs on the original house and build a new one consisting of



ON A BERKSHIRE INN

See letter: A Puzzle Sign

official, verdict on the rabbit is the right one.—HOCKLEY CLARKE, Hampton Terrace, Portsmouth Road, Long Ditton, Surrey.

A PUZZLE SIGN

SIR,—I am sending you a photograph of a puzzle sign to be seen on a Berkshire inn. The solution is fairly easy to find, but I will not give it, as it may amuse some of your readers to work it out for themselves.—J. D. ROBINSON, Darlington, Durham.

RURAL RHYMES

SIR,—May I add the following to the rural rhymes mentioned in Mr. E. R. Yarham's recent article:—

Compton merryboys, Ubley hounds,
West Harptree puppydogs, and
East Harptree clowns.

These four Somerset villages lie at the foot of the Mendips on the eastern side.—F. STREETON STEED, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire.

HOOPOE ON EXMOOR

SIR,—On August 31 I watched for 10 minutes at 20 yds. distance a hoopoe feeding on the lawn of a country house in the Exmoor district. I was informed that the bird had been present since August 25, and it remained till September 2. One or more hoopoes usually appear in the south-western counties every year, but I can recall only one previous appearance in 20 years in the Exmoor district.—E. W. HENDY, Holt Anstiss, Porlock, Somerset.

BLICKLING HALL AND THE IVORYS

SIR,—In a recent article on the Norwich Assembly Rooms Mr. Hussey has contributed yet more facts to our scanty knowledge of 18th-century provincial architects, or master-builders. He informs us that Thomas Ivory (not, according to the *Dictionary of Architecture*, to be confused with an Irish Thomas Ivory who is associated with the Blue Coat Hospital at Dublin) designed and built the Assembly Rooms in 1754 upon land previously purchased by a Committee from the Earl of Buckinghamshire.

Research among a variety of papers and letters at Blickling Hall near Aylsham reveals that between 1767 and 1785 Lord Buckinghamshire employed not only Thomas Ivory to



THE FAMOUS ELIZABETHAN STAIRCASE AT BLICKLING HALL

See letter: Blickling Hall and the Ivories

drawing-room, library and bedroom on the ground floor connecting up with the old house with a corridor which is nearly as good as anything Lutyens did later.

All the rooms face on to a new walled garden about 100 ft. square, and are separated from the old house by the fig court on the south and the kitchen court on the north.

All the subtleties and technique which have since made the name Lutyens a household word, up and down the country, and from Washington to Delhi, are there.

In 1914, Mrs. Chapman had died, Sir Arthur had decided to live in London and the house had long been on the market. A buyer was found, and rumour had it that he had decided to half-timber the 1900 house to "match the front" (the 1890), and that Lutyens had accepted the job "with the utmost reluctance," succumbing to the argument "if you don't do it someone else will."

It is obvious that the work, which entailed the destruction of the first job where he had really found his ability, must have been most distasteful. To this was added the knowledge that this house had belonged to real personal friends who had twice given him the



FINGERING ON THE INSIDE OF A ROMAN FOOD JAR

See letter: A Lost Type of Food Vessel

bees to sting me again, but they refused! So now I eat honey each day and that has done the trick! —EVELYN M. NORTON, *Arsyllfa, Cemmaes, Machynlleth, Montgomery.*

A LOST TYPE OF FOOD VESSEL

SIR,—It is not often that a once much-used type of food vessel—used by man for many centuries—entirely disappears, and yet that seems to be what has happened with a certain type of large jar made and used by the Romans in Britain in the third century A.D. that continued to be made and used here until the fourteenth century, after which it seems to have disappeared!

At Ewell, Surrey, a Roman jar, measuring 18 ins. high and some 20 ins. across the widest part of the shoulder bulge was found with much other Roman pottery. There are two curious features about this jar. They are: the sides are pierced right through with rows of holes at the top and bottom, and the inside walls are heavily marked with finger imprints.

The perforation of the sides of the jar prevents it from being used for any liquid matter that I can think of. Therefore for what dry food was the jar made?

To make the problem more entertaining there has now turned up in my mediæval kiln site in Pickle Street (see *COUNTRY LIFE* of April 7 last) a big thick fragment of a similar vessel but of the thirteenth-fourteenth centuries, thus proving that the type was known and in use for a thousand years after the Romans had left us.

But when I show these vessels to experienced cooks who were brought up and trained in our great and liberally equipped kitchens of to-day and yesterday they one and all say to me: "We have nothing like that to-day, nor do we know its use."

The other problem, apparently connected with the technique of the potter's art, is: why this fingering of the inside walls of some of the larger Roman vessels such as is seen in the Ewell example? I have not found this

fingering on any pottery other than Roman—and then only in certain localities.

At the moment I am excavating a very large Roman kiln site of the third century and here this fingering feature is fairly common but by no means applied to all the pots even though they are similar in every other respect.

Some authorities have suggested that this fingering is "clawing out" of the clay to reduce the thickness of the walls; but there is no "clawing out" with the specimens I am now getting.

The only solution that I can offer is that the fingering is done to press the clay more firmly and so stop the wet clay from dripping down when the walls sweat in the baking oven, but this is only a guess.

Perhaps some practical potter can help us to solve the riddle of this fingering, and some cooking expert tell us for what purpose the pierced jars were used.—A. G. WADE (Major), *Ash Cottage, Bentley, Hampshire.*

BEAUNE IN BURGUNDY

SIR,—Towns with familiar, and to some of us beloved, names come now so quickly into the news and the news passes on, but perhaps a fleeting thought may be spared for Beaune, that pretty old Burgundian town associated with fine vintages. This is no wonder, for the approach by road is through a sort of fairland of famous wines, Pommard, Nuits St. Georges, Moulin à Vent and so on. The vineyards seem unending on either side of the long roads over the rolling countryside of Burgundy.

There should be a connection between wine and hospitals! The Hôtel Dieu at Beaune must be one of the oldest hospitals in Europe. A pious citizen of Beaune, Nicholas Rollin, and his wife built and endowed it in 1440. The buildings are very picturesque with their tall gables and characteristic Burgundian roofs of brightly coloured tiles. The wards are furnished with four-post beds of great age; beside each are an armchair and a table on which are the original pewter plates and a goblet, all in 15th-century style.

The patients look 15th-century themselves, dressed in their red hoods and cross-over shawls, sitting up in bed or seated in comfortable old armchairs close by. They look very

contented, and reply with shy smiles and words of welcome to enquiries after their health. A few lie quiet in bed, the night-capped heads turned away. The men's ward is just as homely; the patients are dressed in suits of grey. Between the wards is a large recess visible from each. Here every morning a curtain is drawn back and the daily Mass is said; the patients can both see and hear. Nuns flit to and fro in attendance on the sick. The *pharmacie* is up-to-date in every way and the medical attention is of the best.

In the courtyard, convalescents are to be seen resting, some in the sunshine sitting on long wooden benches, others under the shade of orange trees in invalid chairs. What a paradise Nicholas Rollin left behind him for these people. Many of them are old men and women worn out after their long lives of toil.

Across the spacious courtyard is a large and beautiful Renaissance building where in an oak-panelled room buyers from all parts of the world meet in the Autumn after the *vendange* to bid for the new season's wines. It is an important time for both buyers and sellers. It would be well to be at Beaune at this season and assist at the tasting of the wine, a ceremonious occasion! —DOROTHY HAMILTON DEAN, *Buckfastleigh, South Devon.*



ROWS OF HOLES THROUGH THE SIDES OF A ROMAN FOOD JAR

See letter: A Lost Type of Food Vessel

opportunity which had led to the very great position to which he had then arrived (1914).

A compromise was arrived at, and the front was not half-timbered, but the whole of the 1900 house except the long corridor, the stable turret and the library (present dining-room) ceiling, was destroyed.

There are evidences that Lutyens took but little interest in the job; there is not a single detail that could not have been carried out by assistants with details already used. There is doubt whether he ever saw the job; it is certain that he refused to go anywhere near it after it was finished.—H. FALKNER, 24, West Street, Farnham, Surrey.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM

SIR,—It may be an old wives' tale, but I believe it is nevertheless true, that bees' stings do cure rheumatism. I suffered severely from it, and one day helped to hive a swarm of my bees and got thoroughly stung. Within a week my rheumatism had entirely gone. That was the year before last. My rheumatism became bad again this Spring, and I tried to get some of my



A SWARM OF BEES IN WORDSWORTH'S GARDEN

See letter: A Swarm of Bees

A SWARM OF BEES

SIR,—Can any reader tell me why a swarm of bees in May is lucky?

The enclosed photograph was taken in May in Wordsworth's Garden. Hearing a noise, which I thought at first might come from a new type of aircraft, I observed a large cloud of bees swarming on the branch of a tree. A neighbouring bee-keeper, Mr. J. Coward, of Rydal, came the same evening to take them to one of his hives. He shook them from the branch with a sudden jerk into a large cloth spread beneath for the purpose. Placing a wicker basket over the swarm, he tied the four ends of the cloth over the top and carried the valuable prize away. (It looked like a navvy's dinner!)

On the branch the bees must have measured about 2 ft. by 10 ins. Mr. Coward said they numbered about 60,000.—HUGH R. HULBERT, *Rydal Mount, Ambleside.*

[The version of the old rhyme that we have heard runs as follows:

A swarm of bees in May is worth a load of hay,
A swarm of bees in June is worth a silver spoon,
A swarm of bees in July isn't worth a butterfly.

This is based on the greater honey-gathering capacity of an early swarm and the uselessness of a late one.—Ed.]

Will Readers kindly note that of the two houses described in the upper half of page 840, the illustration refers to the lower one, "a perfect Cotswold Manor House."



THE RENAISSANCE PORTION OF THE HOTEL DIEU, BEAUNE, WHERE THE WINE IS TASTED

See letter: Beaune in Burgundy

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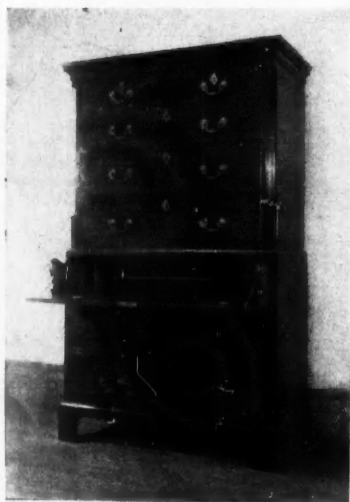
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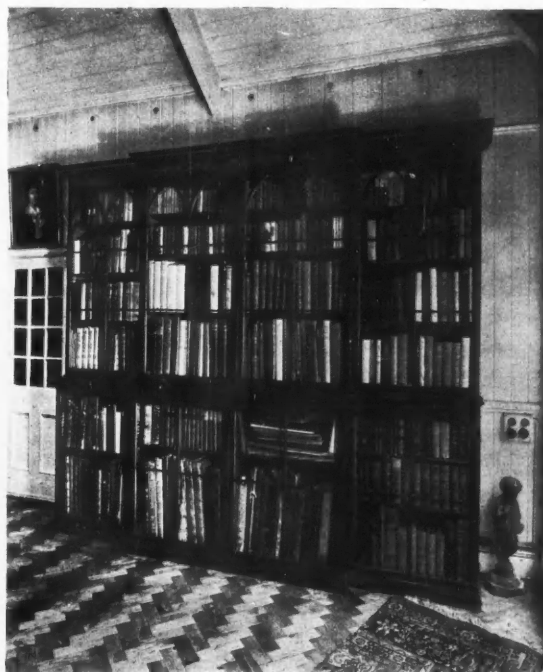
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FARMING NOTES

THE MONEY BUSINESS

"MONEY," said Bacon, "is like muck, not good except it be spread." And like muck, we might add, there seldom seems enough of it to go round. But perhaps the best remark about money was made by Mr. J. R. Clynes, when Leader of the Opposition. A long and learned speech had been made, I forget by whom, on the financial depression, on reparations, international settlements, managed currencies and so on. Mr. Clynes stood up to reply. "There is something," he said with that characteristic modesty mixed with a slight intonation of mockery, "there is something about this money business I don't quite understand." Whether the naïveté of his reply was natural or studied I do not know, but the House—hitherto bored—greeted it with an immediate and delighted roar.

However it is not our purpose, or within our competence, to discuss monetary theory, but merely to welcome the arrangements made by the Government under the Agriculture (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1944, to enable the Agricultural Mortgage Corporation to provide credit to agriculture on really reasonable terms which through no fault of their own they have not been able to do since the country went off the gold standard.

The New Terms

Long-term loans are now obtainable on the security of agricultural land and buildings at a basic interest rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum, which rate is fixed and cannot be raised throughout the period of the loan, whatever changes there are in the value of money. No one I think could expect better terms. Borrowers repay by half-yearly payments which include both interest and repayment of an instalment of the loan so that by the end of the period for which they have borrowed, the whole sum is repaid. The following table shows what these half-yearly payments amount to on each £100 borrowed:—

Period.	Half-yearly payment.
60 years	£2 0 0
50 "	2 2 6
40 "	2 6 8
30 "	2 14 2
20 "	3 10 0
10 "	5 19 5

That is to say that a borrower of £100 for 60 years pays £2 every six months, and at the end of the 60 years it will be found that the loan is completely wiped off. Similarly, the borrower of £100 for 10 years pays £11 18s. 10d. every year and at the end of 10 years his loan is wiped off.

Old Borrowers

There remains the case of those who have already borrowed at the higher rates hitherto ruling. It could be argued that they had made their bargain: if money rates had gone up they would have had the benefit of being on a fixed rate and therefore cannot expect to benefit because rates happen to have gone down. Nevertheless a compromise has been reached. Old borrowers are allowed to convert to the new rates on payment of £5 per cent. In certain circumstances this payment may be added to the loan. This may seem a heavy fee, but in fact the saving effected by conversion is so great that the £5 per cent. is worked off in three years. Thus, a borrower with 40 years to run who pays the £5 per cent. fee for conversion in effect is no better off for three years but for the remaining 37 years gets the full benefit of the reduced terms.

Purpose of Loans

Loans are obtainable on the security of agricultural land and buildings. The Corporation has no

power to grant loans on stock or crops: this is short-term borrowing which is the function of the ordinary banks. The Corporation exists to give facilities to those who wish to purchase their holding or some other holding and assistance to owners and owner-occupiers who are in need of liquid resources which they will not suddenly be called upon to repay. Loans on mortgage are granted up to two-thirds of the value of the property and up to a period of 60 years.

There are also improvement loans available for a period depending on the nature of the improvement and in no case for more than 40 years. These loans can be granted for the full cost of the improvement and are available for such purposes as the erection or reconstruction of cottages or farm buildings, fencing, roads, irrigation, reclamation, etc.

It is to be hoped that when labour and materials become more readily available, landowners will take full advantage of these facilities to raise the standard of maintenance and equipment to the highest possible level.

Damaged Wheat

There is unfortunately a good deal of damaged wheat about in some parts of the country and local wheat committees have already been authorised to permit the grower to retain up to 50 per cent. of a parcel that has been damaged by sprouting for feeding to his own stock. The other 50 per cent. he has hitherto been forced to sell to an approved buyer. He cannot of course expect to get the millable price for a non-millable sample, but it has been suggested that since he is obliged to sell he is more or less forced to take whatever price is offered. Complaints have been made that some prices offered have been unduly low.

In order to avoid putting the seller in a disadvantageous position, he now has the right to appeal to his War Agricultural Committee if he finds himself unable to sell any parcel at what he considers a reasonable price. If the Committee concur, they may authorise him to retain the whole of it for feeding on his own farm.

Vaccination of Calves

A voluntary scheme is being introduced by the Ministry on December 1 for the vaccination of heifer calves against contagious abortion in registered dairy herds. Heifer calves of four months old and over and maiden heifers up to two months before service will be eligible for vaccination under the scheme. Provided vaccination is carried out on the occasion of a routine inspection of the dairy herd and the inspector does not have to make a special visit for this purpose only, the charge will be only 1s. per calf. Full details of the scheme are shortly to be announced. This seems to be an admirable start in attacking this serious problem.

Seeds Mixtures

A year ago the National Institute of Agricultural Botany issued a leaflet giving a few recommended seeds mixtures for long leys. These recommendations appear to have been widely followed and to have proved satisfactory. Owing however to shortage of supplies, the proportion of certain seeds may have to be somewhat decreased. Broad red clover, late-flowering red clover, cocksfoot and alsike are the seeds affected. It may for example be necessary for merchants to substitute a mixture of alsike and white clover where alsike alone is recommended. As regards broad red clover, the quantity included in one-year leys might well be reduced to 8 lb. per acre instead of the 10-14 lb. frequently used.

A. B. C.

THE ESTATE MARKET

WAR-TIME LEASEHOLDS

THE recently passed Validation of War-time Leases Act has already come under the consideration of the Courts. The case arose out of the letting of a furnished cottage, near Reading. The lease purported to grant a tenancy, as from June, 1940, "for a period of six months and thereafter for the duration of the war." Last May the owner gave the tenant notice to quit the premises and followed this by an application for possession. The Judge of the County Court at Reading ordered the tenant to give possession in one month.

EFFECT OF CERTAIN NOTICES

THE case is of such importance, like to landlords and tenants, that it may be well to glance at the sequence of events that has in some instances had the effect of substituting a short notice for what the parties presumably did originally regard as a grant that might last until the end of the war. But, last February, the Court of Appeal adjudged leases "for the duration of the war" to be void for want of certainty as to their date of expiry.

That decision gave landlords the opportunity of terminating an agreement. Only those parties who took immediate advantage of the decision have been able to do anything effective, for the Validation of War-time Leases Act was passed to obviate the hardship and confusion arising out of the decision of the Court of Appeal, and that Act provided that leases "for the duration" expired if, before June 13, 1944, the landlord served the tenant with notice to quit the premises. In such instances possession may be granted in one month. In the alternative event of no action having been taken by the parties, tenancy can continue for any period up to ten years from the signing of the tenancy agreement, if the war in any theatre of operations should last so long. In the event of the war ending earlier than in ten years, and the "official ending" being declared by an Order in Council, the parties to any tenancy "for the duration" may terminate the tenancy by notice of not less than one month. It will be seen that only those who acted before the specified date last June can get rid of a tenant who wishes to stay "for the duration."

CHANGES IN TENANCIES

ALTHOUGH the Act expressly specifies a date before which notice must have been given, and does not contemplate any other mode of bringing the tenancy to an end at the instance of one of the parties, there are other modes, and it is by no means certain that fresh points may not be raised and lawsuits ensue. The tendency of legislation in recent years has been very substantially to modify ownership rights as regards all sorts of tenancies. Some of the measures have gone far towards creating a dual ownership; at any rate they have conferred fresh rights on lessees. Among the statutes the Agricultural Holdings Acts hold a prominent place, and they have done much to clarify the position of owners and farmers. The Rent Restriction Acts have been used in such a variety of ways that an attempt is at present being made to simplify them, and owners hopefully look for some amendments that will remove undoubted hardships. The rights of lessees of business premises have been much extended by legislation dealing with goodwill and similar matters.

RESTRICTIVE COVENANTS

ANOTHER modification of the original rights of a landlord is seen in the power now possessed by lessees to apply for a variation and even a cancellation of restrictive covenants in ground leases. To meet the emergencies due to the war there has, of course, been a great body of

Acts and Orders that have vitally affected the rights of property, both of landlord and tenant, and it would seem that the movement towards modification of what were once simple and incontestable rights, however hardly they operated sometimes, is likely to continue. The fixing of limits of price for property, the curtailment of development rights and other proposals all point the same way.

VALUE OF REALTY

MEANWHILE, whatever inroads legislation may make on ownership rights, the essential soundness of real estate satisfies its fortunate holders and maintains the competition of newcomers who seek investment or residential occupation. It is all a matter of comparison, and the comparative merits of real property, as against many other forms of ownership, are plain for all to see.

Inflation is talked of; some say it is already in being, and when monetary bases change the advantage of having land and buildings is more than ever evident. That partly explains the eager buying by thrifty small investors of all sorts of little urban investments, while the man who wants a residential property is entitled to regard it as importing a very attractive and appreciable element of investment as well. Great corporations—the perpetual historic bodies that have always held land—the insurance companies and banks, have hundreds of millions at stake in land, urban and rural, and the building societies have enrolled a vast army of small savers as owners, limited to some extent while they are still borrowing, but always aware of what property means to them. The debate on the compensation clauses has shown the power of real property interests, and the respect that must be paid to them.

COUNTRY SALES

LONDON agents are not issuing announcements of sales with the regularity that used to be the case, but there is a good deal of quiet private negotiation, both for small country residential freeholds, and for town and suburban houses. In the country sale-rooms bidding has easily passed the reserves for houses with an acre upwards, and few farms fail to change hands under the hammer. In certain districts, which are enjoying once more an immunity from enemy action, business is showing signs of revival. Recent authoritative pronouncements on the position of owners who have suffered war damage should go far to reassure them, and to prevent acceptance of inadequate prices.

COASTAL FREEHOLDS

KENT, Sussex and Essex have all seen successful auctions in the last week or two, with bidding vigorous enough and contracts of from £2,500 to £9,000 or more for country houses with not much land attached. Investors are apparently not afraid of much interference with development, if the sales of what is frankly offered as building land are any guide. One firm has just sold some hundreds of acres of land near Croydon, and a number of sales of open land on the outskirts of small seaside towns can be recorded. A block of flats in Bath Road, Bournemouth, held on a long lease, has been sold for £13,740, by Messrs. Fox and Sons, and East Anglian houses, among them one at Polstead Heath, near Hadleigh, are finding buyers.

With the prospect of the early release from requisitioning of a great many properties a general renewal of business may be expected, and the pent-up requirements of a change of air and rest, a holiday after five years of unremitting work and anxiety, will give a new earning power to all sorts of houses.

ARBITER.

We have asked the Farmers and Contractors:

"What are your observations regarding the fuel consumption of the Marshall Diesel Tractor?"

100% agree
— "it's very economical"

Comments on fuel consumption were as follows:—

47.6% say — "very satisfactory", "very low", "very light", "very economical", "most economical" or "the most economical."

47.6% say—"light", "good", "satisfactory", "economical" or "reasonable".

4.8% say—"cuts fuel costs in half".

100%

Figures for threshing for instance were given as follows:—

20.0% say—4 gallons a day.

20.0% say—4½ gallons a day.

46.6% say—5 gallons a day.

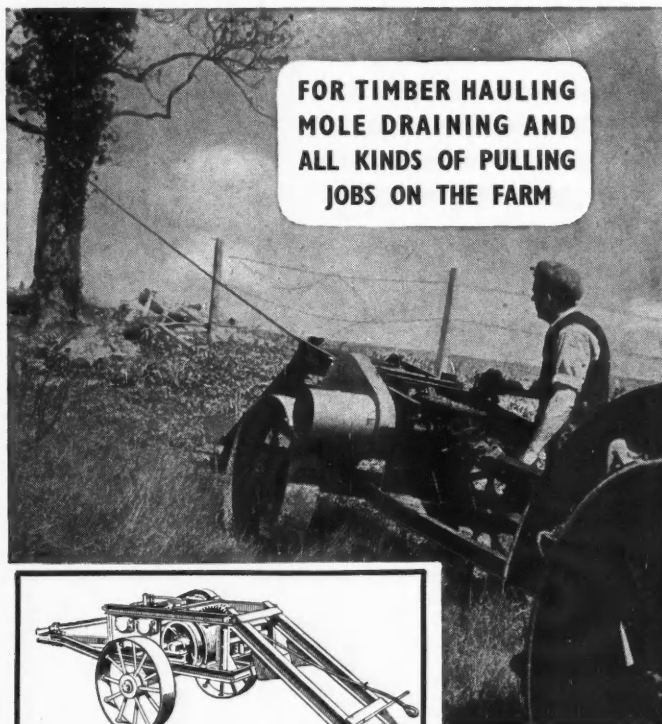
6.7% say—5-6 gallons a day.

6.7% say—7 gallons a day.

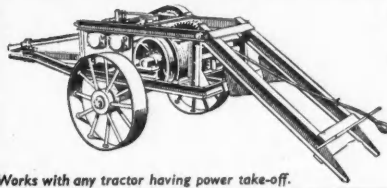
100%

NOTE. Recently we sent a questionnaire to a number of Farmers and Contractors, picked at random from all parts of the United Kingdom, and asked them to reply to 21 questions. The question dealt with in this advertisement is one of them.

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KING HENRY VIII—a large eater—was once so pleased with a succulent joint of beef placed before him that he inquired its name.

'Loin, Sir,' his cook said.

The King retorted, 'In future it shall have a more honourable title,' and drawing his sword he said, 'Arise, Sir Loin.'

'Perfection' is a suitable title for Weston Biscuits.

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NOTABLE AUTHORS OF THE YEAR

Fiction, Biography, War and the Countryside

Reviews by HOWARD SPRING

TIME was when, as Christmas drew near, the booksellers' shops, always alluring, became irresistible. They flowered into that seasonable blooming known as the gift-book display. The "gift-book," as often as not, was a book already well known. But, for the holiday occasion, it put on holiday clothes. It took to itself a finer paper, a choicer type, a richer illustration, a noble gilding and a suit of coloured leather. Many a simple friend was almost unrecognisable in these be-dizenments. Surely this gorgeous creature can't be *Cranford*?—that superlative figure our old companion *Moby Dick*?

This year, I fear, gift-books in such surpassing apparel will be few, if they appear at all. And, what is worse, in any shape or form the books we would like to give our friends will not be easy to find. Of all the letters I receive nowadays none is more frequent than the one asking: where can I beg, borrow, buy or steal this book or that? Yes—even steal! The most flattering letter I have ever received was from a person who had sought one of my own books high and low and fruitlessly; had then borrowed it from a public library; had conveniently "lost" it; and refunded the cost to the library! To such straits are we reduced by our booklessness to-day!

NOVELS FALL IN QUALITY

And so, as this is an article about gift-books, I cannot do better than cast my mind back over the books I have read this year, pick out a few, and wish my readers luck in their efforts to buy them. One thing which strikes me with great force is the swift fall-off in the quality of English fiction. Gone, with a sudden dramatic finality, are the days when Meredith and Hardy, Henry James and George Moore, Kipling and Conrad, Bennett and Wells, were all writing fiction.

Where are the contemporary names to set against these? Somerset Maugham I take to be the best novelist we have to-day, and he, it seems to me, suffers from grave disabilities inherent in the nature which he himself so frankly exposed in his autobiographical *Summing Up*. His approach is cold, wary and anatomical. "As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods"—and to Somerset Maugham. But, barring human warmth, he has everything, and his new novel *The Razor's Edge* (Heinemann, 12s. 6d.) is easily the year's most distinguished piece of fiction. The portrait of Elliott Templeton, the American sybarite living in Paris, is as fine a thing as even Mr. Maugham has ever done.

NEW NOVELIST

Against this novel by a great and accustomed practitioner I place *The Violent Friends*, by Winston Clewes (Michael Joseph, 8s. 6d.). This is Mr. Clewes's first novel, and no one with a sense of quality in fiction will be able to read it without feeling an excited interest in what Mr. Clewes may do next. This present novel deals with the tragic tangle of Dean Swift, Stella and Vanessa. It is a beautiful piece of work, and, but for *The Razor's Edge*, I would have given it the first place

among all the fiction I have read this year.

Other novels that for one reason or another remain in the mind out of the year's reading are: H. E. Cresswell's *Grig in Retirement* (Faber, 9s. 6d.); Oliver St. John Gargery's *Mad Grandeur* (Constable, 10s.); Mrs. Christine Weston's *Indigo* (Collins, 10s. 6d.); Salvador de Madriaga's *Heart of Jade* (Collins, 10s. 6d.); E. F. Bozeman's *Phil Empresson* (Dent, 7s. 6d.); Forrest Reid's *Young Tom* (Faber, 7s. 6d.); Dan Brennan's *Never So Young Again* (Allen and Unwin, 8s. 6d.); Joyce Cary's *The Horse's Mouth* (Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.); Stella Gibbons's *The Bachelor* (Longman, 10s. 6d.); Rosamund Lehmann's *The Ballad and the Source* (Collins, 9s. 6d.); and Helen McInness's *The Unconquerable* (Harrap, 10s. 6d.).

ONE ESSAY WRITER

The essay is not a form of writing in which English writers excel at the moment, though at one time—the time of Coleridge, Lamb, de Quincey, Hazlitt, and, before them, back to Steele and Addison—the greatest pens were attracted to this medium. But one does not often find goods being produced unless there is a market for them, and the appreciation of a good essay calls for qualities of sensitiveness in the reader that are not widespread to-day. Too many narcotics have dulled the palate. Therefore, it is the more to the credit of Sir Osbert Sitwell that he should pursue the way he has chosen—the way exemplified by the collection of beautiful writing called *Sing High! Sing Low!* (Macmillan, 10s. 6d.). It must stand alone as representing essay-writing in the present year.

BIOGRAPHIES

There have been a few interesting biographies. One that deeply interested me was *Elizabeth Ney*, by Jap Fortune and Jean Burton (Harrap, 10s. 6d.). Elizabeth Ney, a grandniece of Napoleon's marshal, was hailed in her time as "the first sculptress of Europe." But what is likely to fascinate the reader of this book is not Elizabeth's work but her temperament, and the stormy, torn and tattered thing which it made of her life.

I place J. Bronowski's *A Man Without a Mask* (Secker and Warburg, 8s. 6d.) for convenience among the biographies, though this study is primarily of Blake's work and only incidentally of his life. Many have wondered why Blake, capable in some of his poems of an incomparable clarity, should in others wrap himself in impenetrable clouds of storm, fuss and fury. Mr. Bronowski sees Blake, beyond all else as a writer concerned not simply with man but with "man in society." His views on that matter were so revolutionary that he dared not openly express them in a time of censorship and suppression. Therefore he spoke in hidden parables—and it is the task of Mr. Bronowski's interesting book to tell us what these portended.

Lillian Browne's *Sickert* (Faber, 21s.) with notes on Sickert's art by R. H. Wilenski, and with reproductions of many of the pictures is a

book which those who will like who like Sickert's work. Miss Maisie Ward in *Gilbert Keith Chesterton* (Sheed and Ward, 21s.) had a grand humane subject and has made the best of it.

One Man Alone, by Maxwell H. H. Macartney (Chatto and Windus, 15s.) is perhaps another doubtful entry under "Biography," but Mussolini is the main subject of study. Mr. Macartney, who was for many years *The Times* correspondent in Rome, had good opportunity to study Mussolini and his association with the Axis and he has given us a book of authority.

VARIOUS AUTOBIOGRAPHIES

An autobiography is a form of writing widely practised to-day, and by all sorts and conditions of people. A butler, a general, a novelist, an ambassador, are among the autobiographers on my list, and these by no means exhaust the will to unburden which has afflicted so many people of late. A tramp, a burglar, a taxi-driver, a waiter, a nurse, a domestic servant, a barman, have all lined up seeking the privilege of weeping on our shoulders.

Of this year's bunch I have liked best Mr. I. M. Maisky's *Before the Storm* (Hutchinson, 15s.). We all knew Mr. Maisky well as the U.S.S.R. Ambassador to this country, but few of us knew him in the aspects revealed in this book. It covers the years from his childhood to the beginning of his university career. A schoolboy in Siberia, a traveller upon the great Russian rivers, a student of the classics, a poet, and always a close observer and good recorder, Mr. Maisky has given us a book that leaves us, as few do, eager for a sequel.

Mr. Albert Thomas, who is now a butler, has been "buttons," valet, footman, publican, holiday-resort superintendent and many other things, and his book *Wait and See* (Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.) is an account, both amusing and modest, of his varied life.

Sir William Beach Thomas, the journalist, in *The Way of a Countryman* (Michael Joseph, 10s. 6d.), and Mr. H. J. Massingham in *This Plot of Earth* (Collins, 12s. 6d.) sing the praises of the rural life, and in Mr. Massingham's case attachment to the land reaches a point of religious dedication. Taking his own plot for "text," enlarging upon the change in his attitude to it, the garden of pleasure becoming the source of life, he preaches the doctrine of "responsible ownership" with a persuasiveness that is hard to resist.

General Sir Ian Hamilton's *Listening for the Drums* (Faber, 18s.) is a continuation of the author's already published first chapter of autobiography. It is most notable as a picture of the life led by British Army officers in India in the '70s of last century.

Finally, among the autobiographies I would give a high place to Mr. Michael Home's *Autumn Fields* (Methuen, 12s. 6d.) reviewed here so recently as to need no further comment.

GREAT WAR-BOOK TO COME

There has, of course, been a large output of books about the war, some by combatants, some by war correspondents. But the great war-books usually come, if at all, when a war is over, and that is what we must expect to be this time. Meanwhile, we have lively and competent accounts of fragments here and there, such as Mr. A. D. Divine's *Road to Tunis* (Collins, 10s. 6d.); *I Was an Eighth Army Soldier*, narrated by Driver R. J. Crawford, R.A.S.C., to Major John

Dalglish (Gollancz, 4s. 6d.); *We Fought Them in Gunboats*, by the late Lieutenant-Commander Robert Hichens (Michael Joseph, 9s. 6d.). Robert Hichens's account of his battles in little ships is one of the most vivid personal narratives to come out of the war.

There are a number of books, difficult to classify, that deserve a word. Lady Hosie's *The Pool of Ch'ien Lung* (Hodder and Stoughton, 10s. 6d.) is an account of a visit which the author made to Peking to stay with two middle-aged Chinese ladies who ran a genteel sort of Miss Pinkerton's academy—a little behind these bustling modern days, a little hard-up, a little under the weather all the time. It makes an attractive and gracious study of one phase of Chinese life.

Miss Edith Olivier's *Night Thoughts of a Country Landlady* (Batsford, 12s. 6d.) is delightfully illustrated by the late Rex Whistler. This, in itself, would be enough to make me want to buy and keep the book; but in her own right Miss Olivier is always worth reading. This present book deals with the social effect of the war on a remote village, and so it has a sort of representative value, for as in this village, so it has been in most where the coming of soldiers and townsfolk has challenged the old values.

LONDON SIGHTS

These changes have come to London as well as to the smallest village, and a keen observer of their impact on the heart of the capital is Mr. Robert Henry, who has written a number of books dealing with the things he has seen from his flat in Shepherd Market. *The Incredible City* (Dent, 12s. 6d.) is London in 1943. There is not much that Mr. Henry misses, and he writes well.

Symptomatic of a great deal of unrest is the Rev. Joseph McCulloch's *The Trumpet Shall Sound* (Michael Joseph, 7s. 6d.). This is not the only book in which Mr. McCulloch has expressed his concern with the way things are going for the Church; nor is his the only voice pointing out failings and calling for reforms. A deeply-loved Canon of the Church, writing recently in a daily paper, deplored such books as these. The Church, he said, should not wash its dirty linen in public. Here are we not at the very root of the trouble?—for the Church is the public, or nothing. Certainly it is in a bad way if it uses the great name the Church to mean merely those who professionally officiate in its ritual. So Mr. McCulloch is worth attention.

Finally, need I say that Constables have published Bernard Shaw's *Everybody's Political What's What?* (10s.).

THERE is originality, humour, robust sanity in Edgar Billingham's *Midland Poems* (Cornish Bros., 2s. 6d.), as well as imagination and feeling. The author's originality lies less in the manner than in the matter of his work. It illumines history, for example, from some new angle, as in *Source or Centurion*, or literature, as in *With Amaryllis in the Shade*. He can hit out fearlessly, too, as in his stinging *Prayer for Auden*, and the excellent *New Poets*. He can also—proof of craftsmanship—write a telling quatrain, as in *Odious Comparison*, which sets the nine months needed for human birth against the process of the seasons.

Lovers of poetry can enjoy these poems, and so can those who think that poetry is not for them: a rare combination to-day. V. H. F.

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But have you ever thought of the thousands of little children "down the well"—hidden from sight, but unhappy, sometimes terrified, often hungry and shamefully neglected? For instance three children, motherless and with a drunken father, until a few

days ago roamed the streets dirty and miserable and a potential menace to the neighbourhood. We "got them out." But there are thousands more who need our help—YOUR help. Will you lend a hand?

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TOWN COATS

THE town coat of this Winter is elegant, discreet and neat as a new pin. It is cut on pliant lines that follow the lines of the figure. The tiny waist is emphasised by epaulette seaming, by shoulder tabs like an officer's wide pointed lapels, by geometric cutting and inlet belts on the waistline itself. Usually two deep pockets with fancy stitching and strapping are placed immediately below the waist. Sleeves are plain; materials, on the whole, smooth and sleek. Buttons and fastenings are magnificent and catch the eye. Black is easily the leader with bright cherry red and huntsman's pink as runners-up. There is also a feeling for pale grey blue and cinnamon for tweeds which make some very pretty fresh-looking topcoats.

The simplicity of the coats is offset in other ways than by exotic buttons. Molyneux lines his black ones dramatically with poppy-red silks and scarlet wool. Creed lines his with scarlet plaid, collar and all, places deep pockets in the side seams and has invented a new back where two box pleats are held down by crosses of stitching on and above the waist with a wide half belt running between the side seams. The belt can be unbuttoned and slipped under the pleats when they fall straight. This is a splendid coat, but then this is altogether a Winter of memorable topcoats. There are curly white lambs lined with scarlet plaid, hooded and form-fitting, or with immense kangaroo pockets lined and piped with scarlet; others in white lamb hang straight with pockets let right into the lining, are like something out of



PHOTOGRAPHS DERMOT CONOLLY

(Above) Wide, pointed lapels, epaulette shoulder seams, a tiny waist defined by an inlet belt and tasselled fastenings. The material is smooth cherry red cloth. *Rahvis*



(Left) Black wool with criss-cross strappings on shoulder and pockets and black Chinese buttons. Black velvet Directoire turban. *Strassner*

the fairy-tale books. Guardsmen's scarlet coats are outlined with black and given black collars. The black suiting from which men's dress suits used to be made is used for some splendid town coats.

Many of the tweed coats have the selvedge used as a dark band outlining the neat tailored revers and pockets. Thick blanket-checked tweeds are made up with the check side as lining to the waist so that they take fewer coupons than the ordinary eighteen. Waterproof West of England suitings make a group of outstanding country coats, by Aquascutum. They are not as heavy as the thick tweeds and Meltons but can be worn over a dear little lamb waistcoat on cold days. This is belted in flat over the skirt and not bulky. The quilted silk petticoats and sleeveless coat linings are also being bought by women who have these lighter coats and intend to wear them right through the Winter.

BUTTONS deserve a paragraph of their own as so much imagination has been shown in their manufacture. Many new plastics that resemble metal, leather and semi-precious stones are being utilised and the buttons are being cast in the shapes of old coins, gold

Sensible Smartness

Beautifully cut blouse with bow neckline in glorious paisley design, shades of scarlet, wine, blue. Bust 32-38

4 coupons 5½ gns.

Dirndl skirt with shaped waistband in wool, black and a few colours. Waist 26, 28, 30

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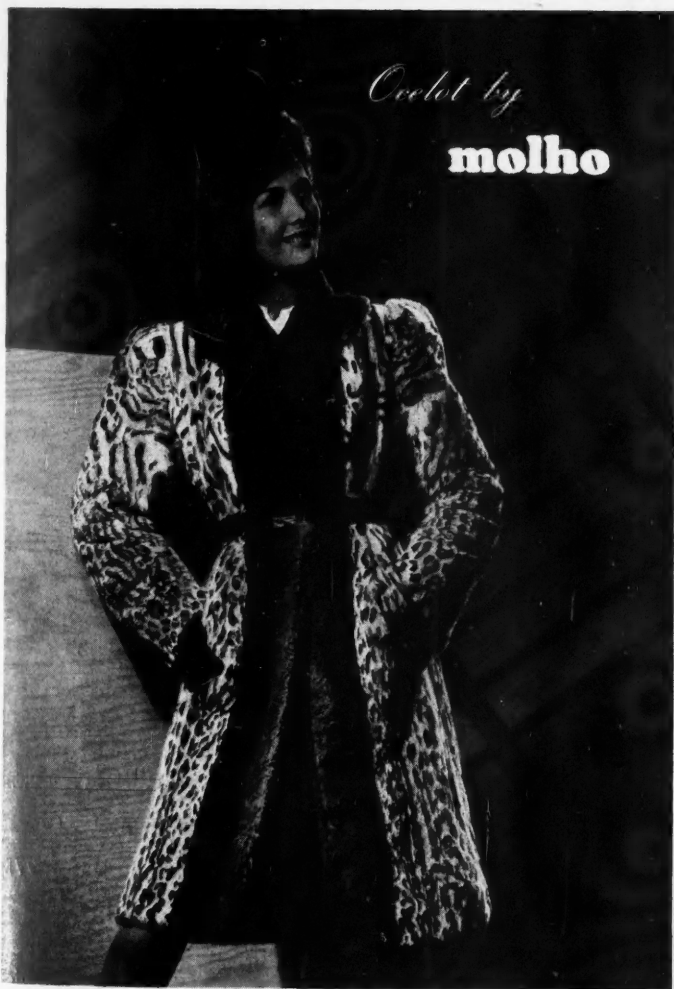
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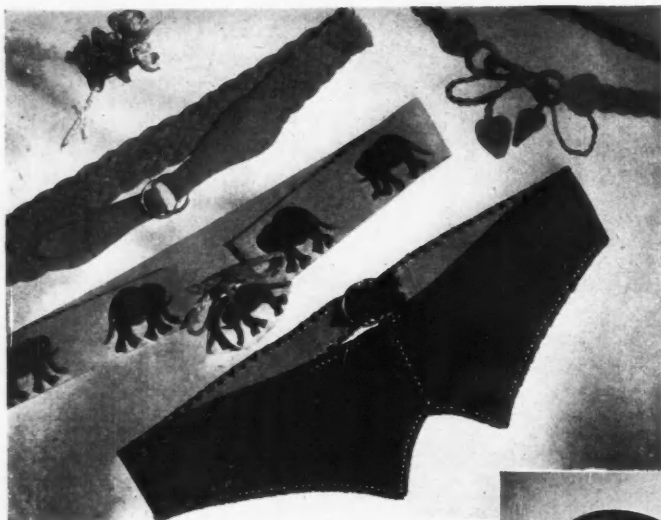
Mink

QUALITY . . . must be the deciding factor when buying furs to-day . . . the reputation of our Fur Department has been built on Quality.

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(Left) Belts take no coupons. Plaited suede fastened with double rings or cords; golden suede appliqued with elephants in a dark colour and a wide pointed belt for a dirndl skirt in bright suede saddle-stitched in a contrast. Elizabeth Arden

(Below) Capacious grained calf envelope bag with handles and a zip. The White House



nuggets, twists, bows, musical signs or as small portraits in bas relief. These are made mostly to resemble metal. Plastics looking like wood make dogs' and foxes' heads, buttons shaped like oak leaves, oak apples and bunches of grapes. Seals are made in plastic and used to decorate the centre of large disks that are generally in another colour.

Hats for the smooth dark town coats are interesting. There is a strong tendency to hide away every particle of hair under a snood or scarf. Fluffy round caps of velvet and fur are attached to brown chiffon scarves or coarse mesh snoods which keep them on firmly and frame the face like a nun's coif. They are worn with huge fluffy fur gloves or round brown muffs to match. Turbans into which the hair is tucked give much the same line. The same line, a neat hairline at the back with curls and puffs in front is good for the "muffs" of angora or tweed that sit on top and are held on by a band

of the tweed that keeps the back hair in place. For small frivolous toques and sailors the hair is brushed up in front to meet an almost Queen Alexandra confection of bows and loops. No hair shows behind the ears. A smart afternoon hat can be merely a flat coronet of grosgrain ribbon with two bows projecting in front over each eye and the hair dressed up into two wings over the forehead to fill in the gaps between the bows.

A dinner hat at Strassner's is a halo of ostrich tips, cherry red and black, that ties on with black ribbons at the nape of the neck like a bridesmaid's headdress and leaves the crown of the head open. This is just the kind of gay hat to wear with one of the plain frocks and tailored coats of this Winter. For all these new hats, the hair needs to be comparatively short at the back, with curls and puffs on top. The Maison Georges says that hair is decidedly shorter with a smooth neat back, sometimes swathed across, sometimes swept up on top, and dressed in front to suit each individual. Styles are definitely reminiscent of Queen Alexandra.

For these new hats and coiffures Elizabeth Arden has devised four new shades in lipsticks, very cheering news for those who have gone short for a good long time. They would make splendid Christmas gifts incidentally. The Natural is for the woman who likes a conservative make-up and is just enough to accentuate her own colouring. Red Feather is a gay glowing shade to wear with brightly coloured clothes. Cinnabar is for the woman who likes a dark lipstick and Radiant Peony that has more blue in it is perfect with purplish blues, fuchsia and wine shades.

New English perfumes are an event. Monsieur Barranger of Maison Georges has invented three brand new ones for Christmas. Cherubim is a fresh scent for the young; Cairo, heavier and more exotic, as its name implies, is exquisite with furs; while Mes Fleurs, a fresh scent, but slightly sharper than Cherubim, is for daytime or evening.

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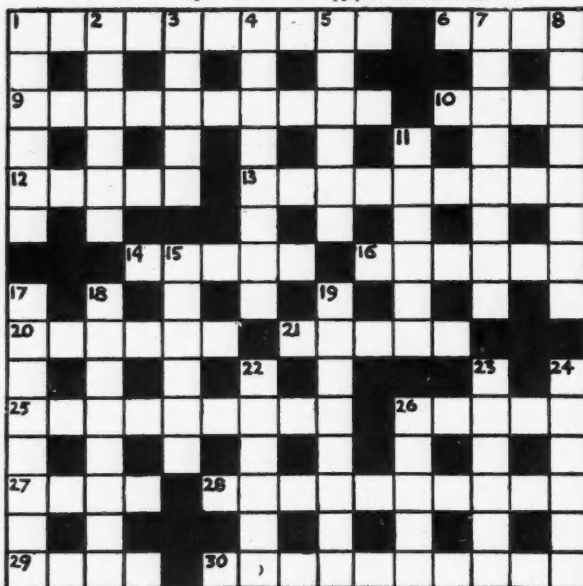
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CROSSWORD No. 773

Two guineas will be awarded for the first correct solution opened. Solutions (in a closed envelope) must reach "Crossword No. 773, COUNTRY LIFE, 2-10, Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.2" not later than the first post on Thursday, November 23, 1944.

NOTE.—This Competition does not apply to the United States.



Name.....
(Mr., Mrs., etc.)

Address.....

SOLUTION TO No. 772. The winner of this Crossword, the clues of which appeared in the issue of November 10, will be announced next week.

ACROSS.—5, Toy dog; 8, Grenadiers; 9, Astute; 10, Moist sugar; 13, Allen; 16, Pig food; 17, House; 18, Dacca; 19, Dis; 20, Pau; 21, Ruaha; 22, Chink; 23, Neptune; 25, Fly at; 28, Bab Ballads; 31, Opaque; 32, Locksmiths; 33, Resent. DOWN.—1, Crook; 2, In use; 3, Ides; 4, Wegg; 5, Tsar; 6, Double chin; 7, Green banks; 11, Urges; 12, Ado; 13, Adduce; 14 and 29, Third Floor Back; 15, Lunar years; 16, Pedant; 20, Plumb; 24, Pea; 26, Plait; 27, Idaho; 28, Belt; 30, Apse.

ACROSS.

1. The salutations that cannot be bettered (4, 6)
6. A fully clothed youth approaching one hundred? (4)
9. An even duel for the bread! (10)
10. In Italy, and noted for its wine (4)
12. So much turns on this (5)
13. — and taking notice, no doubt! (7, 2)
14. Imbibe (5)
16. Company for a coon (6)
20. "My new-cut — takes the light Where crimson-blank the windows flare." —Kipling (6)
21. I am in the plot with him (5)
25. Mirth with a touch of finality (4, 5)
26. Not really such a frolic for Berlin! (5)
27. Poet (4)
28. He was told that the fault was in ourselves, not in our stars (4, 6)
29. Affirms (4)
30. She won't melt if left out in her pram in the sun (6, 4)

DOWN.

1. Purchased more than a branch (6)
2. The sort of sea into which the Ancient Mariner burst (6)
3. What a spider can do (5)
4. Injunction to one's offspring to put the best foot foremost? (8)
5. Tries hard (6)
7. "There shall never be one —" —Browning (4, 4)
8. Leaking (8)
11. Loose outer robe (6)
15. Actually (6)
17. All's gone (8)
18. Purity (8)
19. A faded mix-up of red and white? (8)
22. Dinner-jacket (6)
23. Cave (6)
24. If a ship, its stern is less in reverse (3)
26. The canary that might easily become a siren (5)

The winner of Crossword No. 771 is

Miss B. E. Watts,

Nunolm, Church Road.

Hoveton, Norwich.



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